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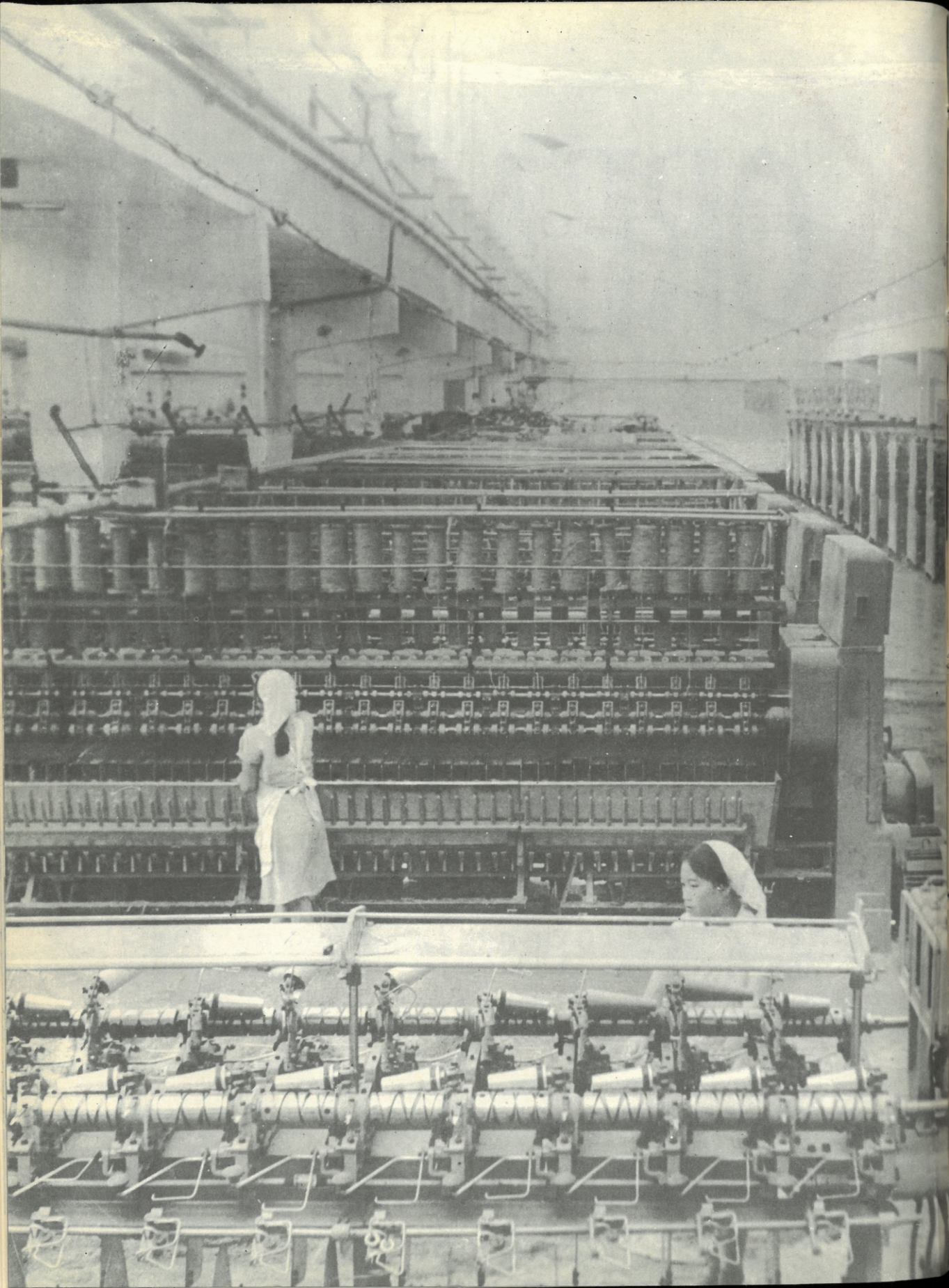
1963

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A YEAR OF VICTORY

**DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA'S
FOREIGN RELATIONS**

**THE NORTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION—
THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE SOUTH
KOREA FROM RUIN**



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IN THIS ISSUE:

A Year of Victory	4
For the Realization of the Great Programme	6
More Electric Daily Items of Better Quality	9
Another Bumper Crop	11
Development of Korea's Foreign Relations	13
Reed and "Silk"	16
Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace Opened	17
Knowledge, Virtue, Sound Body	19
Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Serves Aggressive Machination of U.S. Imperialism.	23
There Is Nothing for the People to Expect of the South Korean "Presidential Election"	27
Glimpse of South Korea	34
For the Good of the People	35
The North-South Co-operation—the Only Way to Save South Korea from Ruin	37
Under a Steel Tower	39
South Korean People Fight for Self-sufficiency	40
Scenes on the Streets of Seoul	42
Imjin Patriotic War Against Japa- nese Invasion	46
Relics Unearthed	49
Fine Arts Flourish Among the Working People	50
Colonialism Is Crumbling	52
Impressions on Korea	54
Sports News	58



Korean painting "Carps" by Li Eung Ho

INSIDE FRONT COVER:

The Hyesan Textile Mill

BACK COVER: Samji-yun Lake

A YEAR OF VICTORY

AS they see the year 1963 out, the Korean people feel a sense of pride in the new, greater victories they have scored in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

The Korean people, closely united with the singleness of heart and purpose around the Workers' Party of Korea, have vigorously marched forward in the spirit of Chullima, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The Workers' Party of Korea, in view of the prevailing situation, called on the people to hold arms in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other, creditably defend our towns and villages, our dear homeland against the enemy's encroachment and more successfully build socialism. In 1963, the Party set forth the tasks for strengthening the country's defence potential, consolidating the achievements gained in 1962 in scaling the Six Heights (major targets of the 1962 national economic plan) in all fields of the national economy, and making thorough-going preparations for capturing a new, higher peak. The Party then set out Ten Tasks as the basic means of successfully realizing the above-mentioned tasks and for the implementation of these it has organized and mobilized the whole Party and all people.

The Korean working people, wholeheartedly responding to the Party's call, have devoted all their energy and wisdom to the implementation of the Ten Tasks, and satisfactorily solved the complicated and difficult problems which cropped up before them, thus winning a brilliant victory. Owing to the struggle for implementing the Ten Tasks, in all fields of economic construction enterprise management has improved speedily and the Party's mass line has been fully carried into practice. As a result, a full play was given to the creative wisdom and labour enthusiasm of the masses, and

tremendous reserves were mobilized for the development of the productive forces.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance exhibited greater force, the drive for technical innovation was intensified on all fronts of socialist construction, and a mass movement was launched to mobilize latent potentialities to the greatest possible extent to manage the economic affairs of the state better. And in response to the Party's call, in the whole Party the zeal for study was redoubled, with the result that the intellectual level of cadres has been enhanced and their leadership further improved. In consequence, production has grown continuously in all fields of the national economy.

In heavy industry, efforts were concentrated on the mining industry, the first process in production, to further reinforce the material and technical equipment of coal and ore mines and markedly enhance the level of mechanization.

Workers and technicians in the machine-building industry built on their own 75-h.p. tractors, excavators with a capacity of 4 cubic metres and many other heavy and special machines. They also mass-produced installations and machines for ore and coal mining, equipment and implements for agriculture, light industry and fishery. All this greatly contributed to the acceleration of mechanization in all spheres of the national economy.

Construction and expansion of many factories and workshops in the field of heavy industry were carried on successfully. Among them are the Kangge Youth Power Station with a capacity of 246,000 kva, a seamless steel tube shop with a capacity of 50,000 tons in the Kangsun Steel Works, a blooming mill with a capacity of 400,000 tons in the Hwanghai Iron Works, ammonium nitrate lime fertilizer factory with a capacity of 350,000 tons and a chemical

shop in the Hwanghai Iron Works.

Consequently, in 1963 Korea's heavy industry has been consolidated further and made progress, and its independency has been further strengthened so that it may serve the development of light industry and agriculture effectively.

In 1963, workers in the field of light industry, while consolidating the successes gained last year in capturing the height of 250 million metres of fabrics, have expanded the production of consumer goods, remarkably improved their quality and, particularly, further reinforced the technical equipment and raw material bases of light industry.

A new change took place in the development of agriculture thanks to the correct agricultural policy of our Party and the selfless labour struggle of the peasants.

Many young people in towns volunteered to go to the countryside in response to the Party's call, and the whole Party and the entire people gave active assistance to the countryside. As a result, our positions in the rural areas have been further reinforced and the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside have been actively pushed ahead. In the first six months of this year alone, the countryside was supplied with some 1,500 tractors, some 700 lorries and various other types of farm machines as well as with large quantities of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. This went a long way towards farm mechanization and widespread application of chemicals in agriculture. New irrigation systems were built in a big way and irrigation facilities were used to greater efficiency. The result was the expansion of the irrigated area by 44,000 jungbo compared with the previous year.

Total industrial output value this year, according to the preliminary review of the results of the fulfilment of the 1963 plan, will be over 8 per cent greater than in 1962. And in the countryside the peasants have gathered a far bigger harvest than in the previous year despite the unfavorable natural conditions.

As the production has gone up in all fields of the national economy, new achievements have been noted in education, culture, public health and scientific research;

the material and cultural standards of the people have markedly improved.

All this serves to show that in 1963 the Korean people have successfully fulfilled the basic tasks of the national economic plan set forth by the Party and have consolidated the footing for a new, bigger leap.

The achievements in developing the national economy in 1963 signify a brilliant victory for our Party policy for building the solid foundation of an independent national economy under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, and signify the fruits of the creative labour of the Korean people. And they testify to the wise leadership of our Party which has ably organized and mobilized the masses, presenting the correct line and setting concrete targets in each period of the revolution.

The political and moral unity of the Korean people who are closely united around the Party has become firmer than ever and the new spiritual, moral features of working, studying and living in the communist way are displayed more extensively among our working folk.

The Party has tirelessly conducted Communist education among the working people and particularly it has energetically carried on the ideological work for arming the rising generation with the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary viewpoint and with the revolutionary spirit of the working class and for educating them in the revolutionary tradition of our Party.

Consequently, our working people have been educated into conscious socialist builders capable of overcoming any and every difficulty following the path shown by the Party, and our society has become a closely united militant collective full of revolutionary zeal, a big family, harmonious, cheerful and vigorous.

The splendid achievements scored by our people under the leadership of the Party aroused greater hope in the South Korean people groaning under the U.S. imperialist occupation and greatly inspired them in their struggle. The South Korean people, inspired by the achievements of the people in the North, waged more positive struggles against U.S. imperialism which has brought them pain and misfortune and its puppet, the Pak Jung Hi clique, and they, rejecting outside force, raised their righte-

ous demand more resolutely for self-sustenance and independence.

Our successes have produced big repercussions among the overseas Koreans. Repatriation of the Korean nationals from Japan continues. The repatriates who had undergone all manner of sufferings in Japan are now enjoying a worthwhile life in their homeland.

Big development was also noted in the foreign relations of our Republic in 1963.

Our country has established diplomatic and friendly relations with many of the countries striving for a durable world peace. Last September delegations and delegates from the fraternal socialist countries and many Asian, African and Latin American countries came to our country to attend the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They extended wholehearted congratulations to the Korean people on the occasion of our national holiday.

During their stay in Korea, foreign delegations toured various parts of the country where people were successfully building an independent national economy under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, and they inspected factories, enterprises, cultural establishments and co-op farms. They lauded and rejoiced at the brilliant achievements of the Korean people. They were unanimous in noting that the Korean people set an example in building a new life.

For the Korean people who keep forging ahead in the spirit of Chullima, the year 1963 has been a year shining with new victories and full of honours.

The Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in September called on the entire people to bring about a new big upsurge in socialist construction on the strength of the achievements already scored. It set out a historic task of making preparations for the rapid, steady development of heavy industry and of radically improving the people's living within the next one or two years by concentrating efforts on producing consumer goods through more effective use of

(Continued on page 10.)

FOR THE REALIZATION OF THE GREAT PROGRAMME

LI KI YUNG

THE Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward the grand tasks of concentrating efforts of the entire Party on the production of consumer goods to improve the people's living radically within the coming one or two years while continuously developing heavy industry, and of creditably fulfilling the Seven-Year National Economic Plan.

Indeed these tasks are a mature demand raised by life itself at the present stage of the revolutionary development in our country, and a most urgent question reflecting the desire of our people who are marching ahead in the spirit of Chullima (winged steed).

Our Party which regards the promotion of the people's welfare as the supreme principle governing its activity has, grasping scientifically the mature demands raised by life at each period of the revolutionary development, not only shown the people the right course to follow but also clearly indicated ways of fulfilling the tasks raised in each period. And our people always rallying firmly round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our beloved leader, and raising high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance have dashed ahead along the road shown by the Party in the spirit of Chullima. Thus we have eliminated the cen-

turies-old backwardness and poverty and built up a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural state with an independent national economy.

The living standards of the people are improving with each passing day. Happy songs and laughters everywhere speak of this.

Now we are over a steep hill in socialist construction, and have built a firm footing for scaling a new, higher eminence.

We must drive our national economy that we have created to show its full force in making the people's life more comfortable and enjoyable. To this end, our powerful heavy industry must be made to serve more effectively for the development of light industry and agriculture; daily necessities should be produced in all fields, everywhere, and in greater volumes.

To carry out these tasks put forth by the recent Plenum is to attain the great goal for which the Party has been striving so long. In other words, it is to realize within the coming one or two years the centuries-old fervent aspirations of our people — to live in tile-roofed houses, eat rice and more meat, and wear silks. The bright vista created before us by this great programme of the Party will be soon translated into reality. It is quite natural for our people to work with greater zeal.

People in the dark are more sensitive to sunlight. That is why our people, more than anyone else, cherish and hold dear their happiness as they had lived in the past a life subjected to contempt and maltreatment in a hell on earth. Our people put complete confidence in and tender their deepest gratitude to the Party and the Leader for the happiness they enjoy today. And they are fully prepared to struggle at any time and anywhere devoting their all whenever the Party and the Leader call them.

The demands of the working people for daily necessities are growing day, by day.

To meet these demands more satisfactorily, every effort should be concentrated on raising the quality of goods to the world's level at the earliest date possible, and expanding the range of varieties.

The level of production of daily necessities is as yet below that of the demand of the people's living. A big turn must be brought about in the production of consumer goods. This is the central problem which our Party is set to solve thoroughly.

The Party called for producing lower-priced, better-quality consumer goods in larger quantities by raising to the maximum the production

capacity in all light industrial factories and erecting or expanding daily necessities shops in all industrial enterprises including heavy industrial factories.

Our country enjoys world-wide fame for its handicraft. Its Koryu porcelains, its fine native fabrics — Moshi, Hangra, Bookpo and others — its pearl-inlaid works, paper products, and writing apparatus — all these had been the pride of the land. But even our handicraft industry had been bankrupt for a long time under Japanese colonial rule. And this entailed a decline in manual skill itself.

We have really much to do.

The long-neglected handicraft art must be restored to enrich our life. It will be not long before our homes are decorated more beautifully and the people have more comfortable furniture of all sorts.

From olden times in our country a life in which one can eat white rice has been regarded as a sign of decent life, and everyone wanted such a life. From antiquity, however, rice was something beyond the reach of the poor, ordinary folk, among them the tillers themselves, who had been subjected to all sorts of exploitation at the hands of noblemen, officials and landlords.

Once under the Koryu dynasty, rice was called Wangssal or the king's grain, and cooked rice Wang's food (Wang means King in Korean and also it was the family name of the rulers of the Koryu Kingdom.) Evidently rice was so called because only the royal and aristocratic families could pamper their appetite with rich rice meals.

After the Li dynasty succeeded the Koryu dynasty, it is told, Wangssal turned into Lissal or Li's grain, and cooked rice was called Ibap or Li's food. Whether the story is authentic or not, it is true that rice was regarded by the Koreans as the king's grain.

Whether he lived in town or in the countryside, a poor man lived on barley in summers and millet in autumns and when his provisions ran out he kept his body and soul together with grass roots and tree bark. Then in the mountainous areas all people could have were potatoes and corns. When these were used up the people ate tree bark and grass roots to survive.

Such was the lot of our forefathers for generations.

I remember the Premier's words at the recent Plenum to the following effect: our ancestors, the poor people, unable to put up a bowl of rice in their pious ancestor-worship ceremonies, placed

a bowl of potato or corn meal coated with a layer of rice.

Thus our people lived miserably in the past. They kept the wolf from the door with gruel of coarse cereals, panic grass, or grass roots and tree bark all the year round. For them rice meal was the rarest luxury in life. It has been said that many died saying on their deathbed that their last wish was a bowl of rice. Eating rice was a centuries-old dream of the poverty-stricken people of our country.

Now the recent Plenum of the Party Central Committee on the initiative of Comrade Premier has set forth the decisive measures for enabling within a few years all the people to live in tile-roofed houses, wear silks, and eat rice and more meat. Indeed it has opened up a bright prospect before our people for the full realization of their long-cherished aspiration.

That is not all!

The Plenum has worked out measures for radically improving the people's life. Diverse high-quality consumer goods will be turned out in greater quantities for every home and every one; our living will become more abundant, more convenient and cultural.

Indeed this will be the realization of the great programme; great changes in our life!

Seeing before us the brighter future we cannot forget the South Korean people who are groaning in dire straits.

It is our most earnest desire to share our happiness with our brothers and sisters in South Korea whose lot is even far worse than that under Japanese rule. Our hearts bleed when we think of our South Korean compatriots.

It is the national aspiration of all Koreans, North and South, to drive the U.S. army out of South Korea even a day sooner and achieve the country's unification by ourselves.

The achievements in the North constitute not only the material guarantee for the country's unification but also a great inspiration for the South Korean people in their ever mounting anti-U.S. and national-salvation struggle.

Making constant innovations and a constant advance in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, we should devote all our creative efforts and energy to fulfilling the tasks set by the Party before the set date.

The Plenum, calling upon the entire people to bring about a new great upsurge in all fields by spurring Chullima again, adopted a Red

Letter of the Central Committee of the Party to the entire Party members.

When we set about rehabilitation and construction in the years immediately following the war, we started from scratch on the war debris.

We had not even a piece of brick and a gramme of cement then. On top of it, enormous difficulties and countless obstacles were cropping up before us. But we were not discouraged at all. On the contrary, we steadily marched on along the path indicated by the Party sparing every penny, tightening our belts, and surmounting every obstacle with revolutionary enthusiasm.

As a result we have achieved such brilliant victories as we see today. Potentialities of our people who are united rock-firm round the Party and the Leader are limitless.

I remember those days when the Plenum of the Party Central Committee was convened in December, 1956. What a multitude of difficulties we had then internally and internationally! We cannot but call those days a period of trial in the course of our revolution. Our Party, however, even in the complicated situation of mountainous difficulties, called with full confidence upon the entire people to bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction. And the grand march of Chullima began.

Since then, Chullima has become a symbol of Korea. It has brought forth an endless series of wonderful innovations and miracles in all parts of the country. It is not fortuitous that people all over the world call Korea the "country of Chullima, a land of creation and innovation."

Now our people are setting another spur to Chullima towards a higher eminence in socialist construction, to which the Party is pointing. Victory will be ours. Once again the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Korean people will be demonstrated to the whole world.

At the call of the Party, the entire people are fully prepared to dash ahead in the spirit of Chullima to fulfil the new tasks set forth by the Party. A battle order has been given to the Chullima legions and a vigorous charge has been started.

I say with confidence: "No fortress is impregnable before our people who are galloping on the Chullima firmly united in accordance with the will of the Party!" I, too, in the gallant array of Chullima riders will do my bit with increasing vigour.

MORE ELECTRIC DAILY ITEMS OF BETTER QUALITY

—AT THE PYONGYANG ELECTRIC APPLIANCES FACTORY—

THE Pyongyang Electric Appliances Factory is known among the working people of our country as a heavy industrial enterprise which makes such electric machinery and appliances as gauges, relays, mercury rectifiers and electric motors. The factory makes contributions to the automation of the country's factories and enterprises and the railway electrification.

Besides producing the above-mentioned goods, however, this factory today is waging the struggle for turning out more electric items of daily use for the people.

The workers of the daily necessities shop attached to this factory, on the basis of their experiences accumulated so far in the course of producing electric items of daily use, are making efforts to produce better and handy daily items.

Now the daily necessities shop of this factory is planning to produce next year 8,000 electric washing machines, 50,000 electric fans, 20,000 electric irons and some 30 kinds of other electric items of daily use such as refrigerators for domestic use, electric stoves, electric clocks, small-sized electric motors for domestic use and electric flatirons.

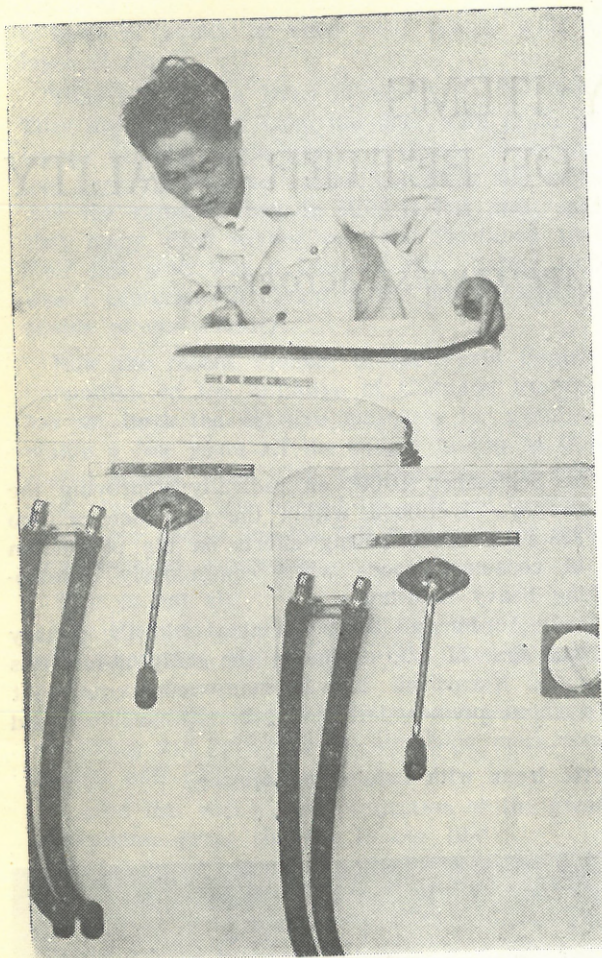
This is the task with which this factory is confronted in the struggle for carrying through the decision of the 7th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (held

in September 1963) on radically improving the people's livelihood within the next one or two years by concentrating efforts on the production of consumer goods while continuously developing heavy industry.

In order to carry out this task, the factory has, first of all, expanded the daily necessities shop, furnished it with many more equipment such as presses, lathes and boring machines and

Electric irons with automatic adjusters





Electric washing machines are mass-produced

sent skilled technical personnel to the shop.

The technical personnel of this factory are doing their best to design more than 20 items of important new machines to be used in producing daily necessities. And the workers of all shops are now mobilized to manufacture with their own reserves more than 100 single-purpose machines to be used in the production of daily necessities. When the manufacture of these machines is completed, an electric washing machine

(Continued from page 6.)

the foundation of the powerful independent national economy we have already built.

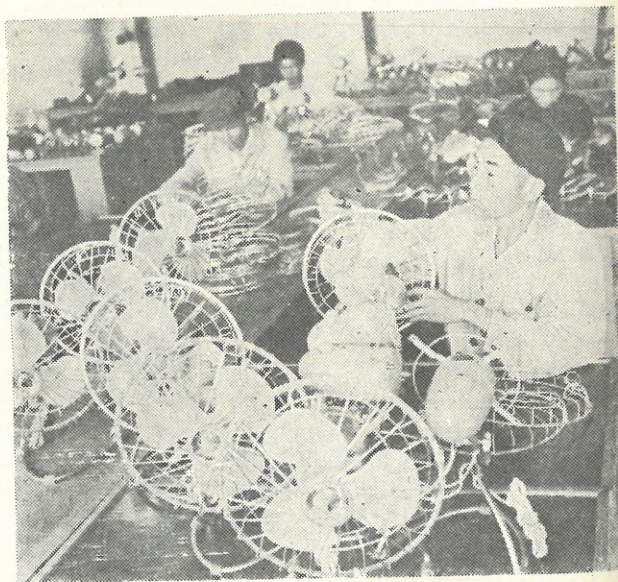
Fulfilment of this historic task will enable our people to successfully carry out the grand Seven-Year National Economic Plan, bring about another turn in improving the people's living and make our revolutionary

assembly shop furnished with new equipment, an electric fan assembly shop and a processing shop will come into being, and specialised processes will be introduced for mass production of major items.

Quality of the electric items of daily use they have already produced is good. Take, for example, the electric washing machine enjoying popularity among the housewives. It has an automatic gear inside and you have only to switch on to wash, the machine automatically regulating itself according to the quality of fabrics such as cotton fabrics, woolen fabrics, silk fabrics, rayon, etc.

Now the workers of this factory are producing more daily items of good quality and various sorts with their own machines and equipment. All these successes they have registered are the fruits of their efforts for carrying through the Party's line for the promotion of the people's welfare, and are an expression of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

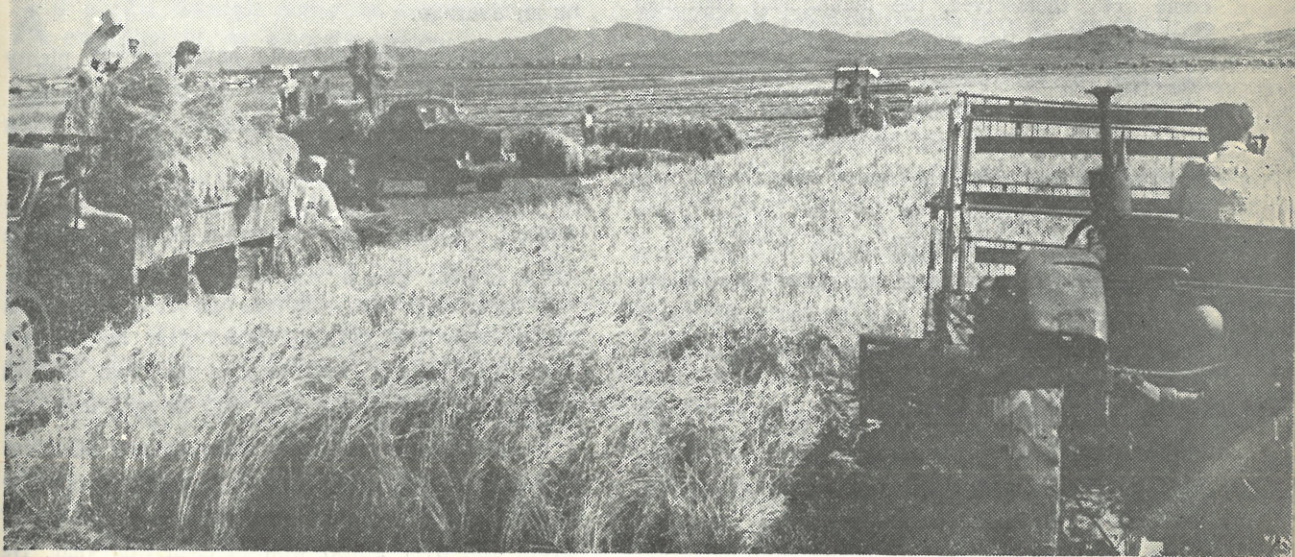
Electric fans are also produced in quantities



democratic base still more impregnable.

Seeing 1963 out, a year full of victories, the Korean people are seething with the revolutionary fighting spirit and creative enthusiasm to turn their dear motherland into a socialist paradise ringing with songs of abundance and to scale the higher peak of socialism by fulfilling without fail the tasks set forth by the Party.

Another Bumper Crop



MERRY songs of a good harvest are heard in every nook and corner of the country, in the plains and mountainous areas.

This year has been another year of abundance. And the Namoori Co-op Farm, Jairyung County, in the heart of the Namoori Plain in South Hwanghal Province, one of the grain centres of our country, is no exception.

One fine autumn day we visited this granary. Harvesting was in full swing there.

This co-op farm which is engaged mainly in rice farming, we were told, will gather on the average 5.5 tons per hectare, and 8 tons at the maximum, from 590 hectares and more of paddyfields this year.

Before liberation (August 15, 1945) when the country was under the rule of the Japanese imperialists, the average per-hectare output of grain was 3-3.5 tons at best.

No wonder then Kim Dal Sung of the No. 6 workteam told everyone that at no time in his 68 years of life had he seen such a rich harvest as this year's. We were told that he was so overjoyed that he just could not stay away from the plots.

"We are in high spirits. Why shouldn't we? After all, things are going like this!" This was what the managerial chairman Li Bong Se who accompanied us said as he looked far across the fields with satisfaction.

Golden ears of rice waved in the fertile fields of Namoori which stretched as far as the eye could see under the high, azure sky where white herons were flying leisurely.

Flags were flying on the ridges between rice fields; the sky was filled with a sweet scent; and the glittering sickles nimbly cut rice plants. Across the field were heard roars of tractors and

hum of lorries carrying rice sheaves, then the autumn breezes carried the sound of motor-driven thrashers.

On the plots where harvest had already been done, tractors were busy ploughing for the autumn sowing of wheat and barley.

Saying that the annual good harvest and the unprecedentedly rich harvest of this year did not come of themselves, the managerial chairman explained us in this way:

"They say foreigners call our country 'a land of irrigation.' In fact, now our co-op farm, too, is completely free from worries about water." Then he looked over the fields crisscrossed with water channels. According to him, before liberation there was not a single pump in this part of the country, but now there are more than 40.

A number of tractors and lorries and various kinds of advanced farm machines are helping the co-op farmers.

The following is what the managerial chairman explained: labour-consuming work—ploughing, field levelling, harrowing, transport, weeding, and so forth—is done almost exclusively by machines. Thus, working has become easier and pleasant.

Every year the co-op farm is getting more chemical fertilizers, insecticides and weed killers. And the County Co-op Farm Management Committee is helping the co-op farmers do farming in a scientific way using machines.

The work of land protection and management is carried on on the basis of carefully studied scientific data. Furthermore, scientific methods of fertilizing and seed-breeding are adopted, and suitable fertilizers and seeds are applied to every

plot. In a word, all the farming work is done in a planned way. So it is only too natural that a bumper harvest should come every year.

"As people say, good efforts bring good results," the managerial chairman said, adding that their efforts were well rewarded.

This year, in the Namoori Co-op Farm, it is expected, each household will get four tons of rice on an average.

Successive good harvests have brought plenty of the good things of life to the peasants here.

Take, for example, Rim Bang Wool of the No. 6 workteam.

Before liberation, his house was called a "half-house" because it was so small. But big changes came to his life after the country's liberation. Now all his seven children are in school, from middle school to college. Every year he receives more than 3 tons of grain, and this year he will receive at least 4 tons and 400 kilogrammes.

Then we were told that co-op farmer Ki Heul Bai whose back was bent in fetching water for a landlord in the past, would receive 11 tons of grain and over 2,000 won in cash this year. He will live better than the landlord of the past.

It is in the age of the Workers' Party that the Namoori Plain has been turned into a land of the people, a treasury of happiness, where people have more than enough to eat and wear.

This year's bumper harvest will consolidate the height of 5,000,000 tons of grain captured last year. Not only the farmers of the Namoori Co-op Farm but the entire farmers of the country will enjoy a yet richer life.



DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

JANG WON HI

AS a rule, foreign policy of a country is an extension of its domestic policy.

So is the foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whose domestic policy serves the interests and security of the Korean people. The foreign policy of the D.P.R.K. is therefore out and out peaceable, its aim being to promote friendship with peoples in all lands, protect justice and combat injustice.

The great victory of the Korean people in socialist construction and the just, principled foreign policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have earned the Republic a high prestige on the international arena and active support and sympathy of the peoples all over the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea bases its foreign policy on the proclamation made in the Programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the Korean people, in the thirties when he was leading the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism. The Programme provides for "close alliance with nations and states that treat the Korean nation on the principle of equality and maintenance of comradely friendship with countries and nations that express good-will and show neutrality to the liberation movement of the Korean nation."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has formulated and executed its foreign policy in accordance with this far-reaching plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The basic principles of the foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are:

To strengthen friendship and solidarity with the fraternal countries of the socialist camp based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and to strive to cement the unity of the international communist movement;

To work to promote friendly relations with all countries that respect the Korean people's freedom and independence, on the basis of the

principle of peaceful co-existence of the countries with different social systems;

To give unswerving support to the oppressed nations in the national-liberation struggle;

To oppose resolutely the war policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism and to fight in defence of peace in the Far East and the world.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. has, in all circumstances, consistently held to these principles, whose vitality and correctness have been proved in practice.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. has done everything in its power to promote relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and the peace-loving countries that take friendly attitude to the Korean people. As a result, its foreign relations have remarkably grown in scope.

Our country maintains diplomatic relations and consular-general services with all the socialist countries as well as Guinea, Mali, Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Yemen, Uganda, Indonesia, Cambodia, Burma and India. And we exchange respective representations with these countries.

We have trade representations in Ceylon and Iraq and have signed agreements with Somalia, Uruguay and other countries on exchanging trade representations.

The representations of the D.P.R.K. in the friendly countries are working for strengthening the ties of co-operation and friendship between Korea and those countries.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has trade relations with some 60 countries and has concluded cultural agreements with the socialist countries and many Asian, African and Latin American countries and is briskly carrying on, under these agreements, cultural exchanges with these countries.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a member of some 60 international organizations and has sent its delegations to many international conferences to work actively

for peace and for strengthening friendship and business co-operation among nations.

In Asian and Latin American countries such as Japan, Indonesia, Nepal, Chile, India, Bolivia and Brazil and in a number of European countries including France and Sweden, friendship associations have been formed to promote friendship with Korea and they are actively functioning.

Amity and friendship of the world peoples for the Korean people find their striking expression in the exchanges of delegations.

From 1951 to 1962 Korea played host to delegations from 65 countries comprising more than 1,200 noted political and public figures and cultural workers, in addition to those from the socialist countries.

Last September more than 40 delegations from the socialist countries, from Indonesia, Japan, the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Yemen, Cambodia, Iraq and other Asian, African and Latin American countries came to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

These facts show that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its people have established relations of friendship and co-operation with peoples of many countries and that they enjoy extensive international support in their just struggle.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. will continue to actively work to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp, steadily promote the friendship, solidarity and relations of co-operation with all socialist countries, further consolidate and promote the relations with the national independent countries with which we have established friendly diplomatic relations, and develop friendly relations with those Asian, African and Latin American countries with which we do not yet have diplomatic relations.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds fast to the unswerving stand of opposing imperialism and resolutely fighting for peace in its foreign policy.

The Korean people will thoroughly expose and smash the schemes of the imperialists and their faithful servents, modern revisionists.

The Korean people firmly believe that war can be prevented and peace maintained only when peace forces all over the world stand firm together and resolutely fight against the aggressive forces of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism.

Along with the revolutionary movement of the

international working class for socialism, the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against colonialism and for national independence and freedom constitutes a powerful factor of world peace.

The Korean people determinedly oppose all forms of colonialism and national oppression, and they have consistently and actively supported the liberation struggles of all colonial and oppressed peoples.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. supports the South Vietnamese people in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppet and backs the Vietnamese people in their struggle for the country's reunification. Its support also goes to the Laotian people in their just struggle for national unity, peace and neutrality, and against the war schemes of U.S. imperialism and domestic reaction.

The Korean people extend their support to the Indonesian people in their struggle against the Federation of Malaysia, a brain child of British and American imperialism and its lackeys. The Korean people give active support to the Japanese people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and domestic monopoly capital, and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

The Korean people resolutely support the heroic Cuban people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, in defence of the revolutionary gains and for the building of socialism.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea supports the peoples of all Asian, African and Latin American countries that are fighting for freedom, liberation and independence, and resolutely struggles in firm solidarity with them against all forms of colonialism and national oppression.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea also actively supports working class and labouring people in the capitalist countries in their revolutionary struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital, and for democratic rights and socialism, and expresses its solidarity with them.

The U.S. imperialists are more frantically bent on armaments expansion and war preparations under the cloak of peace and are more wickedly scheming to subvert the socialist camp from within and put down the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and the exploited peoples. They spearhead their aggression at the Far East and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, continuously occupying South Korea, step up provocations against the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea to further aggravate tension in Korea and the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists are instigating the Japanese militarists through the U.S.-inspired "South Korea-Japan talks" to pave the way for Japan's economic aggression on South Korea and they are scheming to form an aggressive bloc, "North-east Asia alliance," by drawing South Korea into it.

The Korean people determinedly oppose the sinister aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. has consistently exerted sincere efforts to achieve peaceful unification of Korea at an early date.

Because of U.S. obstructions, however, Korea's unification has not yet been realized.

The U.S. imperialists, however, will not be able to hamper the anti-American national-salva-

tion struggle of the entire Korean people for the country's peaceful unification, whatever means they may resort to, and the Korean people will certainly realize the cause of unifying their country.

At present our country is in a period of upswing and prosperity without precedent in Korea's history. The country's economy is growing constantly, science and technology is making speedy progress, and the national culture is brilliantly efflorescing. Theirs is a happy life, and life is joy itself. Their material wellbeing and cultural standards are speedily improving.

The international position of our country has become unprecedentedly solid thanks to the correct foreign policy of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and to the heroic struggle of our people.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. will, as ever, bring more honours to the fatherland by consistently following the peaceful foreign policy.

Economic Briefs

BONGOONG SODA FACTORY

Recently a soda factory with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons was completed in Hamheung city, a chemical industrial centre of our country.

The factory, called Bongoong Soda Factory, was designed and built by the Korean workers and technicians. It is equipped on up-to-date lines.

The factory will greatly make for applying chemicals in the national economy including fibre industry, and improving the people's living.

UNIVERSAL 200-MM BORING MACHINE

Workers and technicians of the Ryongsung Machine Factory have made great contributions to the development of our machine-building industry by manufacturing an 8-metre turning lathe, a 3,000-ton press, a 4,000-h.p. high pressure gas compressor and other large-sized machine tools and equipment. They have recently succeeded in making a universal 200-mm boring machine according to their own design, with their

own technique and using home-made materials.

The boring machine, which can do planing, internal and cylindrical shaving operations as well as screwing operation, is able to tool materials as big as 4 metres in diameter and 7 metres high and ensure 3/100 mm of precision.

Workers and technicians of the factory, pooling their efforts and wisdom and displaying their creative enthusiasm, manufactured in a little more than four months the boring machine comprising some 1,200 accessory parts, big and small.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY

Some time ago in Pyongyang a well-equipped state library sprang up.

Standing in the centre of the city, the library has a seven-story building for keeping books and three three-story buildings for reading rooms.

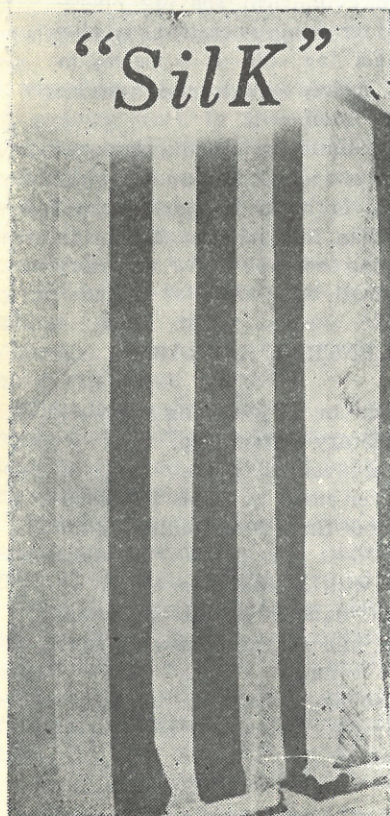
The library with a total floor space of more than 16,000 square metres can house millions of books, and can accommodate over 1,500 visitors at a time.

The library also has a hall for public activity, a rest room, a cinema hall and a dining room for visitors.



and

"Silk"



ON these pages readers will see pictures of reed, the tall and thin perennial herb thickly growing all over the tidelands and marshes on the west coast of our country.

If one sails out to sea from Ryongampo at the mouth of the Amrok River, one will see many islands, large and small, overgrown with reed in spring, summer and autumn.

Until a few years ago it never occurred to anyone that the reed could be utilized. But now these islands are called not "reed islands" but "islands of silk", because from the reed "silk" is secured.

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH

The Workers' Party of Korea regarding the promotion of the people's wellbeing as the supreme principle governing its activity has paid particular attention to building a chemical

fibre industry to solve the question of clothing for the people. As a result, researches into securing chemical fibre have been pushed ahead, and the fruits of the researches are introduced into industry successfully.

The research work to secure vinalon from lime stone and anthracite which are abundant in our country went on without interruption even in the thick of the Fatherland Liberation War. Finally in 1961, a big vinalon factory with a yearly production capacity of 20,000 tons was built in Hamheung city. Then a chemical fibre factory was erected in Chungjin to make rayon from pulp. Its annual production capacity is 20,000 tons.

In the meantime research collectives of our country pushed ahead their work to secure silk from reed. What they found in their researches and the subsequent experimental products established the fact that the cultivation of reed is profitable

several times more than that of cotton.

In other words, a hectare gives 10 tons of reed on the average, and 20 tons at the maximum. From 10 tons of reed 2 tons of fibre can be obtained, which will give 12,000 metres of fabrics. Further studies and investigations proved that 20,000 tons of fibre can be had easily, and with 20,000 tons of staple fibre 110 million metres of fabrics can be produced.

A FACTORY IS GOING UP

Walking out of Sinuljoo Railway Station standing in the lower reaches of the Amrok River, one will first notice many buildings, high and low, and several huge tanks. It is the Sinuljoo Chemical Fibre Factory.

In this factory reed is turned into "silk".

The construction work of this factory was started in early spring of 1961, and by summer the first-stage construction was completed.

Now the second-stage construction is at its height. As a matter of fact, a part of the factory has begun operation.

The factory will be equipped with up-to-date machines and equipment, all made in the country. And in this factory everything is done by machines—from sorting out stalks and leaves of heaps of reed, steaming, washing, alkali and acid treatment, and bleaching to the last stage of rayon and staple fibre flowing out.

When the second-stage construction is completed, another giant chemical fibre factory will come into being and will supply more fabrics to the people.



Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace Opened

ON September 30 the Pyongyang inauguration.

yang Students and Children's Palace, a centre of scientific, artistic and cultural activities and of the communist education of students and children, was opened. Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders were present at the

The well-equipped, imposing edifice of science and culture is another gift made by the Party to the growing generation.

The Palace occupies an area of 110,000 square metres and its floor space is 47,500 square metres.

The square main building is five-storeyed, and to its left stands a 13-storeyed building, 44.8 metres in height. These buildings house a total of 414 rooms, big and small, some of them having a seating capacity of 700-800.

In the back of the main building is a seven-storeyed theatre with a floor space of 15,200 square metres and a seating capacity of 1,500, which is also equipped with three smaller theatres and several rehearsal halls.

The Palace can accommodate 15,000 or more every day.

It also maintains a library stocked with some 100,000 volumes; its main reading room can seat 200.

This veritable palace is in a way a sort of school for extra-curricular activities of students and children, who will find every facility to improve their mental and physical faculties. Here they can study and learn our brilliant, patriotic revolutionary traditions, history and geography of the country, literature and arts, physical culture, social science, natural science, technology, mass activities, work methods, etc., or simply they can have a lot of fun, too.

The Palace will direct keen attention to the ideological education of students and children.

In the Palace are "Room for the Study of History of the

Workers' Party of Korea," "Room of Our Glorious Fatherland," "Local History and Geography Study Room," etc. In these study rooms the young visitors will study the revolutionary traditions of the Party as well as the patriotic heritages, history and geography of the country. Besides, various "evenings," discussions, and meetings with veteran revolutionaries will be held to cultivate their spiritual world in socialist patriotism.

The well-furnished technical department maintains over 30 rooms and laboratories for the study of chemistry, physics, electricity, engineering, transport, telegraph and telephone, meteorology, automation and remote control, radio and television. It is also equipped with radiolocators, projectors, workshops for printing machines, model airplane and ship making, film developing. One will also find special medical science, agriculture and fishery rooms.

The Palace also boasts of first-class facilities for the culture of sentiments of the teenage boys and girls. Among others, there are separate quarters and studios for writing, brass band, national musical instrument, piano, choreography, singing, Korean painting, oil painting, sculpture, wood engraving, manual and mechanized embroidery, sewing. Qualified trainers are attached to

each unit. Then there is a "Fairy Tale Room" which carries the little guests to the fairyland with the aid of stage lighting and screening.

The gymnasium attached to the Palace is housed in a beautiful building to the right of the main building. It has facilities for volleyball and basketball games, and heavy gymnastics. It also has weight-lifting, boxing, wrestling, table tennis, callisthenics rooms. According to a trainer there, it will have an indoor swimming pool and a skating rink.

The students and children studying and growing up in the warm embrace of the Party are to come here to make the best use of their after-school hours and leisure time in a pleasant way.

The grand and beautiful Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace is a symbol of the warm solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung that spare nothing for the education of the younger generation.



KNOWLEDGE, VIRTUE, SOUND BODY

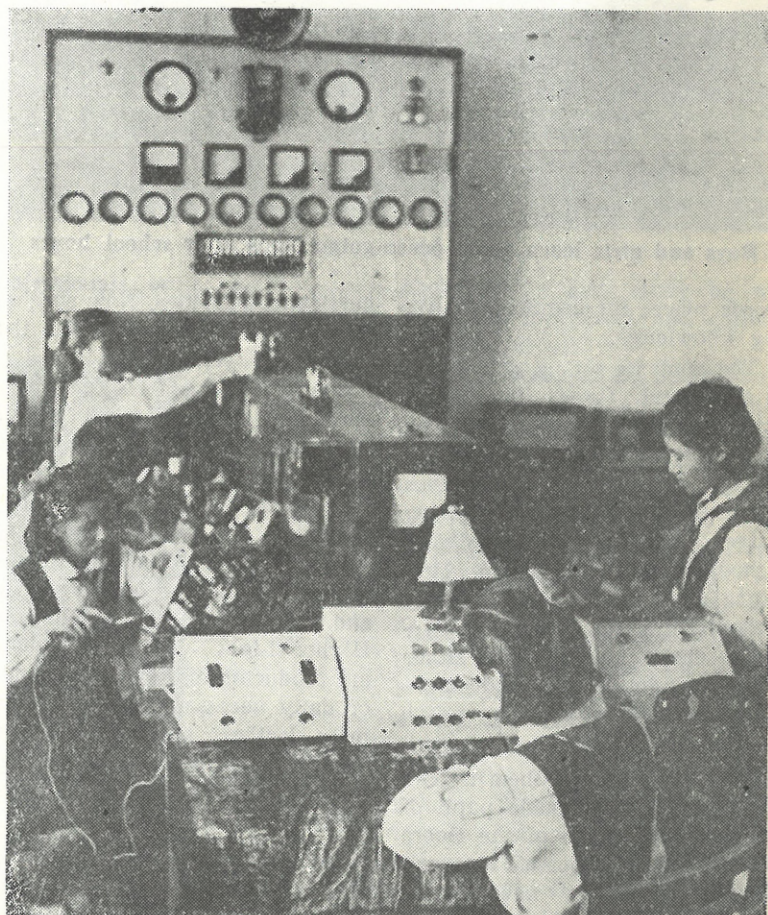
THE children, the younger generation of the nation, are those who will succeed the present generation. Accordingly, the future of the nation depends upon how they are being trained, educated and prepared.

The Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, from the early days after liberation, have been directing deep consideration to our younger generation. Every condition has been provided for the rising generation to study to their hearts' content and become able workers of the new society, and at different periods set forth a well-defined line on the education of youth and children.

Particularly, the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1961 put forward the programmatic task of preparing the younger generation as able future socialist-communist builders well equipped with knowledge, virtue and bodily strength.

Today, the children of our country, wholeheartedly upholding the instructions of the Party, are all preparing themselves to take over the revolution.

In our country schools at all levels are in every sense of the



Members of the wireless circle



Boys and girls learn about ocean-going ships after school hours

words places for acquiring a living knowledge.

The students set up disciplines in study and throw themselves into their studies, thereby obtaining most gratifying results in them and equipping themselves with the latest scientific knowledge. At the Aiwon Middle School in South Pyungan Province and the Sinpyung Middle School in North Hwanghai Province entire students are either honour or top-honour students.

And, the ranks of model students are rapidly expanding day by day. Among them is Kim Ok Soon, a third-grade pupil of the primary course of the Boora Middle School, North Pyungan Province. She has never been tardy in her home work, in preparing for the following day's classes. Then she wholeheartedly has taken part in various extra-

curricular activities. Now she has been a top-honour pupil for the past seven years.

Our younger generation through their practical labour also improve what they learn in class and at the same time acquire high skill. For example, the students of the Kangge Higher Chemical School already acquired 5-6 grade skill, and the students of the Sinuijoo Higher Light Industrial School are producing more than 50 kinds of daily necessities—paper, fabrics, leather goods, porcelain, etc. These examples are now being popularized throughout the country.

Such campaign was launched by one or two individual students at first, but now it is developing into a collective movement which gradually embraces a whole class, then a whole school. In

the past, the students acquired only knowledge, but now they are closely combining theory with productive labour.

The children are growing up into real sons and daughters of the Party and the Leader, equipped with lofty moral features and the ideals of communism.

Regarding the "Reminiscences of the Participants of the Anti-Japanese Partizan Struggle" as the textbook for their life and regarding the revolutionary spirit which it contains as the mirror for their life, the younger generation are doing all they can to study and live after the anti-Japanese partisans.

The noble features of the revolutionary forerunners serve our students as the mirror in cultivating an indomitable fighting spirit yielding to no adversities, the noble revolutionary spirit of sacrificing even their very lives for the country and people, and a deep love for man.

In this way, today the future masters of the country are all the more intensifying their burning hatred for the U.S. imperialists and the class enemy, and the revolutionary fighting spirit for defending to the last their dear fatherland and socialist system that have brought them the happiness they are enjoying today.

Particularly, among the students a movement for winning the title of Chullima class is being carried on, following the example of the Chullima riders. This movement is a good school for uniting them into a harmonious red collective in which all are united under one and the same ideology and will, help each other and pull each other along. Every day and every hour, many moving stories come from the students. Kim Choon Ja is a little girl who for four years helped her friend attend school

carrying her on her back. Her friend lost both legs in a U.S. bombing raid during the war, and Choon Ja also helped this girl become a top-honour student. 17-year-old Baik Joon Ki, Hero of the Republic, saved at the risk of his life three boys who fell into the river through the cracked ice and were drowning; then there is Li Yoon Ki who helped at the risk of his life in rescuing 18 fishing boats in a furious storm. Our younger generation are very polite and neat. They consciously observe public orders, as the era of the Workers' Party of Korea demands.

Such are moral features of the new type of man of our society, who are determined solely to serve better the interests of the collective and society, disregarding personal pleasure and fame, and are marching forward helping each other and pulling each other along under the slogans: "Let the advanced help the

These girls are as good as professionals, or almost as good!



Young accordionists in a little ensemble

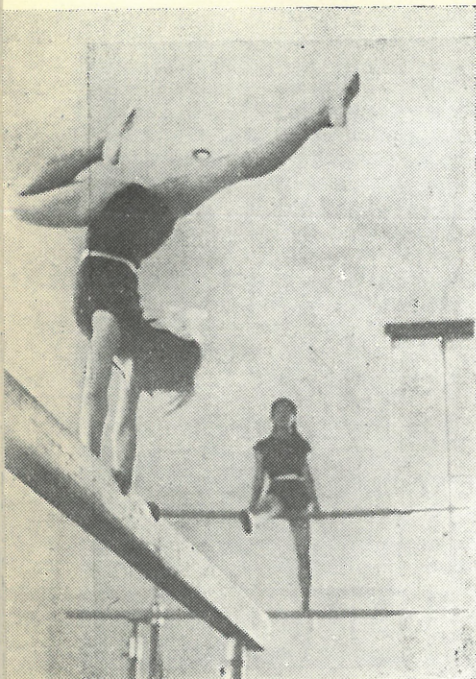
backward!" "Let there be no backward individual and collective around us!"

Great successes are being scored in cultivating emotions and physical training of our children.

Amateur circle activities are well organized and well guided. A campaign is on for learning to play at least one musical instrument. The popularizing of songs and dances and other art circle activities are quite regularly carried out. Thus their talent is quickly developing and cultural and aesthetic standards are constantly improving.

At the Naipo Agricultural School, Poongsu, Ryanggang Province, situated in a mountainous area, once far removed from culture, all the students can skilfully play two or more musical instruments.

Physical culture is now a regular feature in their life—



Heavy gymnastics

various sports meets, mountain-climbing, marches in group and the like. Particularly, heavy gymnastics is rapidly developing among the boy students, callisthenics among the girls. Thus every boy and girl is acquiring a sound body.

Illustrative of the development of school physical culture activities is the Sojung Middle School, Yunan County, South Hwanghai Province. All pupils of this school are doing well in physical culture: 100 per cent of them have passed the examination of physical strength; more than 60 students have reached the level of professional sportsmen.

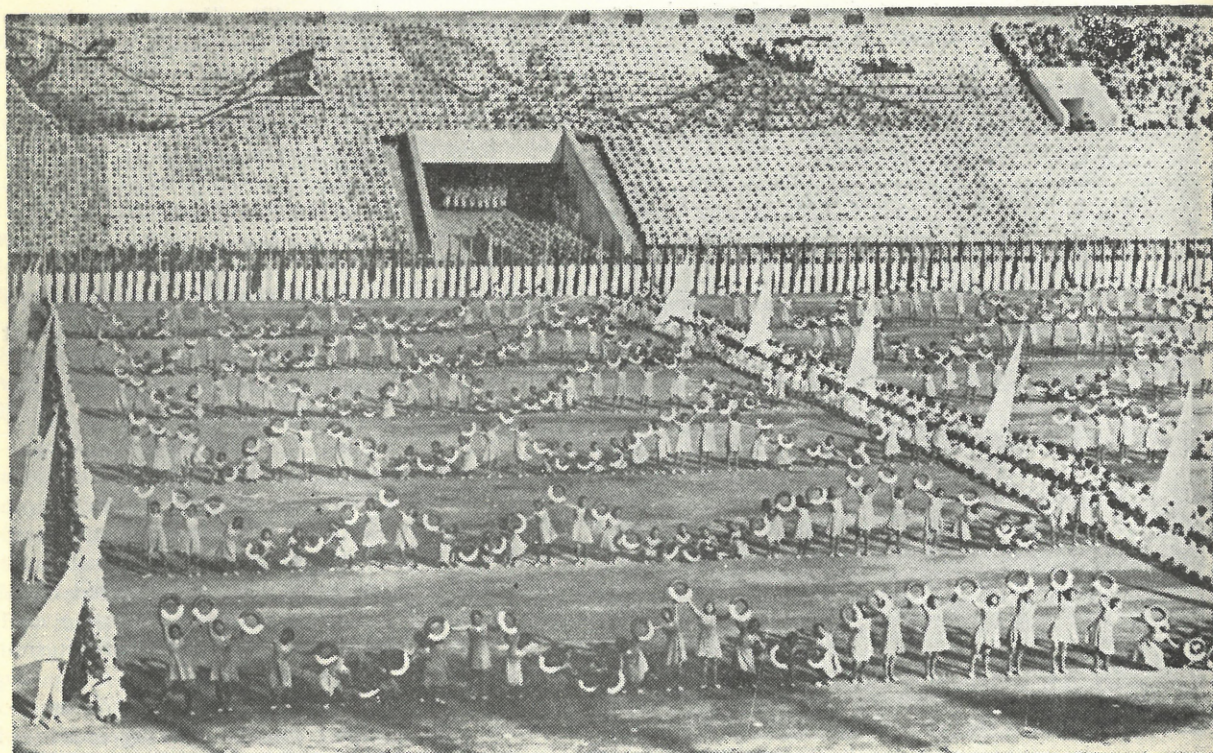
This school has a gymnasium, over 1,900 items of sporting goods, and more than 200 items of sports visual-aids. Then more

than 60 numbers of various games have been worked out, which are very popular with the students.

Today, our younger generation are being educated into men of a new type who possess a wide range of knowledge, sound ideology and rich emotion.

At the same time, all our students and youth, filled with revolutionary optimism and creative spirit, are vigorous and energetic. They are marching forward toward the bright tomorrow, always thinking boldly, acting boldly, and creating the new. And they are working to train themselves into harmoniously-developed men and into the Red soldiers of the Party, reliable future builders of Communism.

A scene from the mass gymnastic display. Letters "The Sea Calls the Youths" and pictures of a fishing boat and fish have appeared on the stand



THE PARTIAL NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY SERVES AGGRESSIVE MACHINATION OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

(October 11 Editorial of "Rodong Shinmoon")

TWO months have passed since the signing of the treaty on a partial nuclear test ban in Moscow and it is reportedly to come into force formally on October 10.

During these two months, the authors of the treaty have been very loudly advertising the treaty as a "contribution" to peace, and they are still doing so.

Some people have twaddled that the signing of the treaty on a partial nuclear test ban is a "measure for averting war" and a "historical milestone in seeking a durable peace" and others described it as a "step forward to peace" and a "turning point in human history." Now they are claiming that new measures should be taken to lead "the world to a durable peace" by using the Moscow treaty as a "lever."

Has the Moscow treaty really brought us such marvellous things?

Has there actually been any change in the international situation after the signing of the Moscow treaty?

All the facts testify with ever increasing clarity as days go by that the Moscow treaty serves only the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, for all the noisy clamour of its authors.

As we have already pointed out clearly, the treaty on a partial nuclear test ban cannot check in any way nuclear war preparations of the U.S. imperialists, but, on the contrary, it has legalized their policy of nuclear blackmail and is increasing the danger of a nuclear war. Nor does this treaty erect any obstacle to the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists against the countries of the socialist camp and other peace-loving nations, but, on the contrary, it gives

them opportunities for swaggering about in pursuit of their foul aims.

Today the U.S. imperialists are, in fact, becoming more frenzied in their attempt to attain nuclear supremacy and intensify their policy of nuclear blackmail taking advantage of the Moscow treaty.

Under the signboard of this treaty, they are staging underground nuclear tests in succession; they are vehemently pushing forward the plan for the establishment of a "multilateral nuclear force" while openly plotting to pass over nuclear weapons or nuclear secrets to West Germany, Canada, France and other "allies"; they are extensively preparing for atmospheric nuclear tests.

U.S. imperialism is also raising, under the signboard of this treaty, a noisy clamour about "peace" as if the United States were concerned about it in an attempt to veil its aggressive policy and benumb the vigilance of the people, while stepping up criminal machinations to oppose the socialist countries and other independent countries and stamp out the revolutionary movement of the people.

Aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism are becoming all the more vicious notably in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Following the signing of the Moscow treaty U.S. imperialism has further expanded the colonial war in South Vietnam; it is desperately trying to rekindle the civil war in Laos; it is feverishly pushing ahead with the policy of turning Japan into its nuclear base; and it manipulated the framing of the "Malaysian Federation," a tool of neo-colonialism.

Intensifying provocations against the Cuban

people, U.S. imperialism is madly stepping up preparations for the invasion of Cuba, is organising military coups more frequently to suppress and obliterate the anti-American, national-liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples and is outrageously interfering in the internal affairs of the countries in this area.

Moreover, it is furthering the "two Chinas" plot by dragging the Chiang Kai-shek clique, a pile of living corpses, into the Moscow treaty; it is openly challenging the Vietnamese people by drawing in the Ngo Dinh Diem hordes, and is attempting to obliterate the international standing of the German Democratic Republic by bringing in the Adenauer clique.

Do all these facts not prove beyond doubt that U.S. imperialism is using the Moscow treaty as a shield in intensifying its preparations for aggression and war and as a tool for opposing the peoples of the socialist countries and other peace-loving nations?

According to foreign news dispatches, recently U.S. imperialism hatched a sinister plot for drawing even the South Korean puppets into the partial nuclear test ban treaty.

This furnishes another concrete proof that this treaty is being used by U.S. imperialism for its aggressive end.

It is clear to everyone for what purpose U.S. imperialism has drawn the South Korean puppets into the partial nuclear test ban treaty. By drawing the South Korean puppets into the treaty, it is trying to cover up its true colours and further intensify its policies of aggression and war in South Korea under the signboard of the treaty.

Furthermore, on the strength of this treaty, the U.S. imperialists are seeking not only to camouflage their nuclear base policy in South Korea but to step it up more feverishly. This is a vicious provocation against the Korean people and an open challenge to peace in Korea and Asia.

Instead of drawing lessons from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists are stubbornly clinging to their aggressive designs. They are incessantly intensifying provocative manoeuvres for new war in South Korea to absorb the whole of Korea and extend aggression to Asia. In flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, they have brought an ever greater force of their aggressive troops into South Korea, expanded the South Korean puppet army in a big way, and introduced various types of atomic and rocket weapons. Thus they have converted South Korea into their atomic-rocket base. Moreover, they are frequently

staging war exercises and are perpetrating military provocations without interruption against the northern part of the country along the Military Demarcation Line.

After the U.S. imperialists put their signature to the Moscow treaty and drew the South Korean puppets into it, their nuclear base policy toward South Korea has in fact not weakened in the least, but, on the contrary, it has been intensified.

In the recent period, the U.S. imperialist aggressive circles headed by Kennedy are claiming more blatantly that in South Korea, "first-class advance post in northern Asia," the military forces should be reinforced, the puppet army be "modernised" and the U.S. military "aid" to South Korea be augmented.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their policies of war and aggression in South Korea by pulling the South Korean puppets into the Moscow treaty, and are more frenziedly pursuing the nuclear base policy and staging military provocations in South Korea under cover of the treaty.

The U.S. imperialists who are utilising the Moscow treaty for their aggressive end registered on this treaty the name of the South Korean puppets and made it appear as if South Korea were ranking among the "sovereign states" in an attempt to dampen the anti-American spirit of the South Korean people and legalize their colonial control over South Korea.

Today the colonial ruling system of U.S. imperialism in South Korea is faced with an uncontrollable crisis.

Owing to the unprecedented fascist terror rule and predatory colonial policy of U.S. imperialism for the past 18 years following liberation, the economic catastrophe and social unrest are coming to a head in South Korea, the struggle of the people for the right to existence and democracy is gaining momentum, and the popular masses' hatred against and discontent with the present ruling system are rife.

Under such circumstances the U.S. imperialists are resorting to every possible machination to prop up by hook or by crook their colonial ruling system which is tottering in South Korea.

The Moscow treaty helps U.S. imperialism achieve such sinister ends.

Through the treaty U.S. imperialism is seeking to lull and weaken the ever growing discontent and anti-American sentiments of the South Korean people who are suffering from non-rights and hard living, to legalize the South Korean puppets who are completely isolated from, and rejected by, the South Korean people

and who are ridiculed by the world people, and to perpetuate its military occupation of South Korea.

Furthermore, with the help of the treaty the U.S. imperialists are maliciously intriguing to strike a bargain with their boot-lickers about the sovereignty of the Korean people, to undermine the prestige of our Republic, to obstruct the unification of Korea, then to extend their colonial ruling system all over Korea.

It is known throughout the world that the South Korean "government," which is not formed by the South Korean people but rigged up and imposed on them at gun point by the U.S. army and which cannot exist even one day without the U.S. shield, is a puppet machinery which cannot move a finger unless the United States so instructs, and that the South Korean army is a colonialists' tool for suppressing the people and perpetrating aggression under the baton of the U.S. army that occupies South Korea.

Even the Americans themselves admit that the Republic of Korea was moulded by the armed forces of the United States and is maintained by U.S. forces, that the U.S. army is to all intents and purposes the government of South

Korea, and that Kennedy has the last say on questions that concern South Korea.

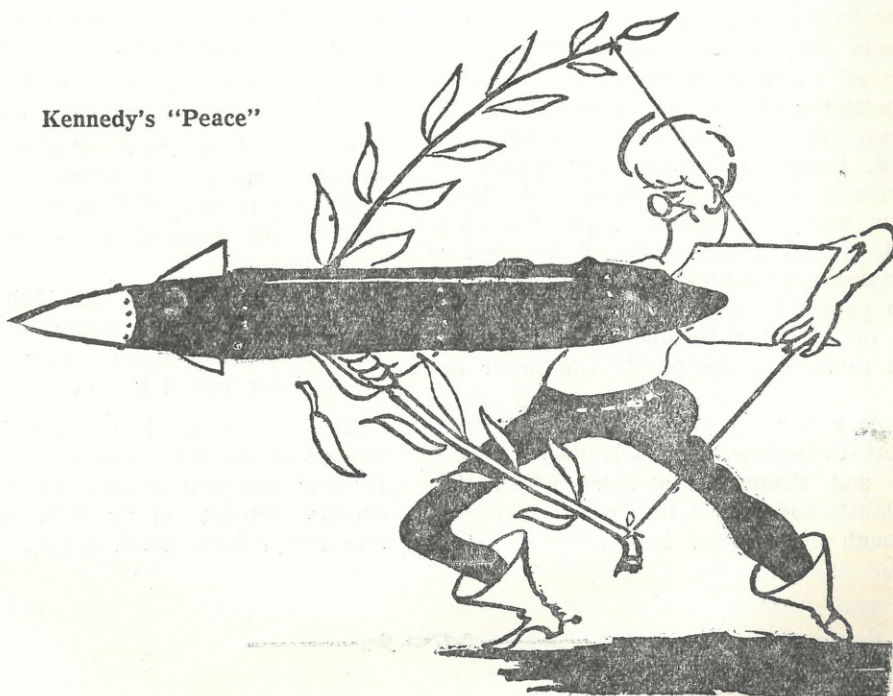
Having seized all the political, military and economic lifelines, the U.S. imperialists are, in point of fact, lording it over South Korea; they are savagely suppressing and murdering the South Korean people; they are perpetrating colonial plunder at will.

Would one see here any sort of sovereignty or even a trace of an independent "government"?

It was not yesterday nor is it today that the U.S. imperialists started scheming to give a semblance of "legality" to the South Korean puppets. But for more than 16 years the U.S. imperialists have tried to do so from the U.N. rostrum. Such machinations of the U.S. imperialists are more naked at the current 18th session of the U.N. General Assembly. Having drawn the South Korean puppets into the Moscow treaty, the U.S. imperialists are up to a plot to fabricate at the current session a "resolution" contradictory to the will of the Korean people by colluding with the states dancing to their drum beating.

However, such schemes of the U.S. imperialists which are unanimously condemned by the

Kennedy's "Peace"



Korean people and fair opinion of the world are doomed to a fiasco as in the past.

By making the South Korean puppets sign the Moscow treaty, the U.S. imperialists are foolhardily at work to create an impression as if the puppets were making some contribution towards "peace".

It is ridiculous indeed to try to put the mantle of "peace" on the puppet "government," a U.S. tool of aggression and war which has been blowing the trumpet of "march north" and "unification by force" at the nod of its master from the first day of its concoction by U.S. imperialism; more so on the military clique who have been intensifying the fascist-terror rule under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

All the facts show graphically that the sordid undertaking of the U.S. imperialists in manoeuvring the South Korean puppets into signing the Moscow treaty is a link in their aggressive "peace strategy" which they have recently been pursuing everywhere in the world, and that it proceeded from their foul aim for whitewashing their aggressive policy and expanding their aggression in Korea and Asia.

All these machinations of the U.S. imperialists to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea, turn it into a nuclear base, and expand their aggressive designs are the basic factors in jeopardizing the peace and security of Korea and increasing the tension in Asia.

No one who truly desires peace and respects the sovereignty of the Korean people can tolerate such foul intrigues of the U.S. imperialists.

Connivance at such schemes boils down to helping U.S. imperialism, directly or indirectly, in its aggressive designs upon Korea and inspiring its new war preparations in the Far East and Asia. It is nothing but an act of serving the U.S. imperialists and selling out the interests of the Korean people to the U.S. imperialists.

The act of scheming together with the U.S. imperialists to deceive the people can never be tolerated.

Our people will never yield their sacred right and interests to anyone. Nor will they tolerate the crafty and shameless intrigues which the U.S. imperialists and their followers are trying to realise through the Moscow treaty.

As clarified once again at the Pyongyang city celebration meeting for the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our Party and the Government of our Republic have proposed just measures for making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, maintaining peace in Korea, removing the artificial barrier lying between the North and the South and, furthermore, thus achieving the peaceful unification of our country, and are making every possible effort for their realisation.

Through their practical experience, our people consider that at the present time all the nuclear weapons should be strictly banned and destroyed; all the military bases on the territories of other countries, including the nuclear bases, be removed; and the aggressive troops be withdrawn. And they consider it an urgent question to ship out of South Korea the nuclear and all other aggressive weapons brought in by the U.S. imperialists and make the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from there.

Only by so doing, can the nuclear war danger created by U.S. imperialism be removed and peace and security be ensured in Korea and the world.

The people should further enhance their vigilance against the U.S. imperialists; they should wage a staunch struggle to shatter all the schemes and machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their conspirators and resolutely defend world peace and the security of mankind.

The U.S. imperialists should give up their aggressive designs on our country and pull out at once taking with them all their aggressive lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and quit all the areas of the world where they are squatting.

The intrigues which the U.S. imperialists and their followers are brewing through the partial nuclear test ban treaty under the signboard of "peace" are bound to end in a fiasco.

The Korean people will smash any aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists against our country and certainly achieve the unification of the country, driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea.



THERE IS NOTHING FOR THE PEOPLE TO EXPECT OF THE SOUTH KOREAN "PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION"

On October 15, the so-called "presidential election" was held in South Korea.

As a result of the election farce, Pak Jung Hi doffed his army uniform to don civilian clothes and transferred himself from the post of "Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction" to "presidency." And it is reported that the so-called "transfer" from "military regime" to "civilian government" will take place following the forthcoming elections to the "national assembly."

In connection with the recent "election" the policy-makers in Washington and their reptile press are busy in their attempt to create an impression that the election farce will open a new phase for South Korea. They are ballyhooing that the recent South Korean "election" was conducted in "a free and orderly atmosphere" without any precedent and that the South Korean rulers "have been provided with an opportunity of putting their promises into practice."

One may ask: Would the recent "election" become a turning point in bringing about any change in South Korea's ruling system, in saving South Korea from the crisis, and in realizing the urgent demands of the people?

The whole world knows that the election farce in South Korea is a regular feature presented by the U.S. imperialists whenever their colonial rule faces a crisis.

It is indisputable that the recent "election," like all the previous ones, was nothing but a farce the U.S. imperialists staged in the hope of saving their colonial rule in South Korea from the acute crisis.

The U.S. imperialists, who chose even the adventurist method of open military terror rule in an attempt to stave off the aggravating crisis of their colonial domination in South Korea, have long machinated to clothe the military regime with legality by hook or by crook under the spurious slogan of what they call "return to civilian government" so as to soften up and allay the ever-growing people's resistance and their discontent with and hatred for the present ruling system.

The recent "election" was an offspring of the "return to civilian government" farce of U.S. imperialism, and the whole thing once again exposed how frantically the U.S. imperialists are working to perpetuate their colonial rule in South Korea.

From the beginning the recent "election," as all facts prove, had nothing to do with the South Korean people.

It is not fortuitous that the South Korean people, who know well from their experience the true meaning of the "election" farce of this kind, say that "nothing can be expected of elections" and that "things will remain the same no matter

who may come to power" under the present situation.

The recent South Korean "election" was again one of those imposed on the people by force under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism. It was not held under an atmosphere of genuine democratic rights, free from interference of foreign aggressors, nor broad popular masses took part in it.

"Election" of this sort under the U.S. imperialist occupation will not alter the character of the puppet South Korean regime and, accordingly, nothing will change for the South Korean people. It has only given a new label to the military "regime."

As long as South Korea is under the sway of U.S. imperialism and U.S. imperialism holds real power in all fields, political, economic and military, no matter how often the label of "government" may change, it will not alter the character of the puppet "regime," a machinery of colonial rule. Nor can it improve the state of affairs.

Suffice it to point out in this connection that the successive puppet "governments" of South Korea, which were brought into being as a result of "election" farces under what they called "representative government" and "democracy," brought to the South Korean people nothing but ruins and hard life, dancing to the tune of U.S. imperialism. Such being the case, can anyone expect anything of those who remain in the puppet "regime" camouflaging their true colours with civilian clothes?

Truly, they talked in the past about "economic reconstruction," "relief of the people", "clean sweep of old evils," and "paving the way for new politics" in an attempt to give an impression that they were concerned in any way about the "solution" of these problems.

However, aggravation of poverty and non-rights is what they have brought to the South Korean people.

People's democratic rights have been ruthlessly trampled down; industry and agriculture are ruined beyond remedy; social evils are rampant;

jobless people and foodless peasants are flooding towns and villages; political and economic decline has become unprecedentedly worse; the people's livelihood has gone from bad to worse. This is the real state of affairs in South Korea today under the fascist terror rule.

Even South Korean publications comment that at present South Korea is experiencing the "worst crisis in history" and the people find themselves, as the expression goes, "at the end of their rope."

South Korean rulers continue to talk about "stabilization of the political situation" and "relief of the people." But they are without any means for stabilizing the political situation and relieving the people from privations.

The political chaos and people's privations in South Korea are the outcome of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the natural sequence of the appalling economic dislocation. As long as the U.S. imperialist occupation continues, it is impossible for South Korea to end the chaos, stabilize the political situation, and relieve the people from privations.

The South Korean rulers still persist in advocating the continuation of the "ideals" of the military regime and intensification of the "anti-communist policy." And they are still seeking to find a way out by turning to U.S. "aid." All this is meant, in the final analysis, to step up the fascistization policy in South Korea and plunge the people deeper into the slough of non-rights and hard life; obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea, the national aspiration of the 30 million Korean people, and perpetuate the country's division; and continuously place South Korea under U.S. imperialist colonial rule, instead of following the path of sovereignty and independence.

The South Korean military rulers conducted "South Korea-Japan talks" in their undisguised scheme to usher into South Korea even the Japanese militarists who had imposed a life of colonial slavery on our people for nearly half a century.

Bumper Harvest

Another rich year! (On the Keumdal
Co-operative Farm, Kangnam County
of South Pyongan Province)





Sorting out corn

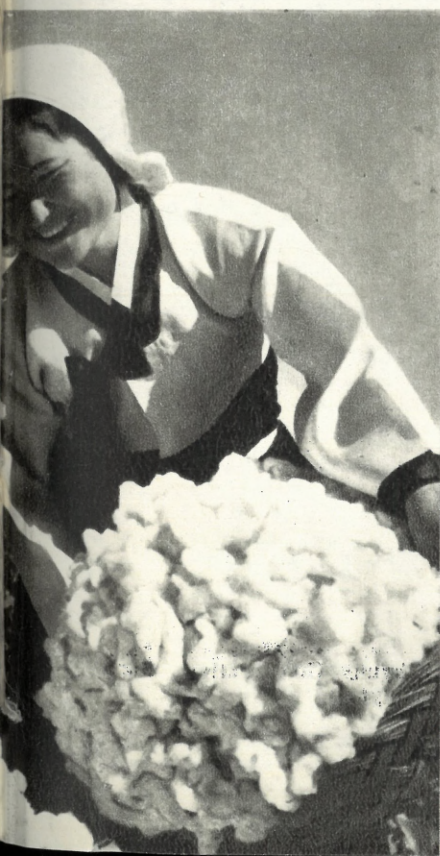
Cotton, too, d



Rice harvest on the Byuksung Co-operative Farm, Byuksung County of South Hwanghai Province



d very well this year



More than 6,000 apples from a tree





Thrashing on the Rihyun Co-operative Farm,
Seunghe District of Pyongyang

Lamentations over "Japanization" rampant in South Korea are more frequently appearing in the South Korean papers.

The South Korean rulers, nevertheless, are seeking to collude with the Japanese militarists and are working more madly to invite their aggressive forces on the plea of "strengthening the ties with their neighbour of the free world."

All this serves to show that the rulers of the South Korean military regime would cling as ever to their anti-popular policy and drive South Korea deeper into the pit of foreign dependency, a path ruinous to the country.

This is fraught with great danger. It demands sharp vigilance on the part of the South Korean people.

The question does not hinge on different labels of the colonial regime. South Korea must get rid of the U.S. imperialists' political, economic and military sway, the root cause of the present political crisis, social disorder and the worsening privations of people of South Korea. This is the sole way for the South Korean people to restore their sovereignty, embark on the path of economic independence, and relieve themselves from the hard life.

As the experience over the past 18 years and the present-day situation of South Korea show, reliance on the outside forces is ruinous to the country. Sovereignty and independence are the only road to life.

For South Korea to rehabilitate the economy from ruin and relieve the people from their deteriorated livelihood, it is necessary to build an independent economy. And to this end it must abandon the path of reliance on outside forces and realize co-operation and economic and cultural exchanges with the North.

In the North our people have built a powerful economic foundation and it will be available at all times for the rehabilitation of the South Korean economy and the improvement of the South Korean people's living.

Why should we beg the imperialists for "aid" pocketing insults, and why should we plunge the

nation and people into the slough of ruin by relying on outside forces when there is a powerful economic basis in the other part of the country and it is at our disposal?

The voice calling for self-sustenance and self-determination in opposition to the outside forces and for economic independence is growing louder from day to day among the broad sections of the South Korean people. This is a patriotic demand reflecting the national aspiration and desire of the South Korean people who do not want to live any longer under the sway of the outside forces.

To fawn upon and to persist in following the outside forces in defiance of the just national aspiration of the South Korean people is a traitorous act of binding South Korea in subjection and forcing it to ruin.

For the South Korean people to realize their urgent political and economic demands, it is necessary to abolish the colonial ruling machinery of U.S. imperialism and set up democratic power able to genuinely defend and strive for the people's interests, that is, an independent democratic government uniting, with the exception of a handful of pro-Japanese and pro-American stooges, broad social strata of workers, peasants, soldiers, youth, students, intellectuals and national bourgeoisie.

The democratic government thus set up will actively work for the realization of the nation's self-determination and independence, for economic rehabilitation and relief of people from hard life, and for the realization of the country's unification, the aspiration of the whole nation.

The South Korean people must fight more resolutely to bring an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, set up independent, democratic power, win freedom and the right to life, and to realize the co-operation between the North and the South.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are the principal target of the Korean people's struggle. Political and economic independence is out of the question as long as the U.S. imperialist occupa-

GLIMPSE OF SOUTH KOREA

EPIDEMIC RAMPAGING

To make matters worse in poverty-stricken South Korea all kinds of diseases are rampant.

Particularly, cholera is now sweeping South Korea. From Pusan where it started in September it spread all over South Korea including Seoul not excluding the puppet army camps. It is threatening the lives of the South Korean people.

The people still remember the bitter days of 1946 when cholera hit South Korea, taking a toll of some 10,180. Now they are uneasy beyond words about the reappearance of cholera which is spreading at a galloping pace.

But the South Korean authorities remain passive to the situation and take no effective measures. They are saying "we don't know how such terrible epidemic has broken out in South Korea," and "it's not easy to prevent cholera."

The present rampage of cholera started in Pusan because of the total absence of anti-epidemic measures against numerous U.S. merchant ships coming into the port.

Since South Korea is deprived of national sovereignty, it has no right to inspect in-coming U.S. ships.

A South Korean doctor aptly lamented: "South Koreans have

come to eat even cholera germs while begging the Americans for food."

Today the entire South Korean people are condemning the

A crime wave is running high in South Korea, for which the people's abject poverty can be blamed mainly.

Recently in Seoul, the headquarters of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, two burglars broke into a house in Songwol-dong in broad daylight, tied the whole family—nine of them—and robbed money and other belongings.

Here is another terrible crime which occurred in Daibang-dong, Yungdeungpo district, Seoul. A burglar broke into the house of a certain Jung, a small shopkeeper. The burglar tied up all Jung's family of six, robbed 2,000 won and a woman's wrist watch, and stabbed Mr. Jung to death before he ran away.

According to a report of a South Korean news agency, the Seoul City Police Bureau recently arrested 525 gangsters and hoodlums in one night.

South Korean paper "Daihan Ilbo" reported that an average of

U.S. imperialists and their puppets for this terrible epidemic. They are complaining that the root cause of all the misfortunes lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular policy of their lackeys.

CORRUPTION AND CRIMES

over 2,000 cases of crimes occurred every day in South Korea in recent years, adding that in 1962 there were 723,985 cases. This means an average of 82 cases an hour, an increase of four times over the 1959 figure.

The ever-mounting wave of crimes in South Korea comes from the increasing number of the jobless and hooligans due to the predatory colonial policy of U.S. imperialism and the in-road of American way of life. At the same time, one should not overlook the fact that the crime wave is a product of the training of terrorists by the American imperialists and South Korean rulers to use them as "political tools."

Therefore, a reader wrote in the "Kyunghyang Shinmoon" to denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors as the very authors of the extreme social confusion and the crime wave in South Korea today.

tion of South Korea continues.

All patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea must intensify the anti-American, national-salvation struggle and drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea.

The united forces of the 30 million Korean people will certainly drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and achieve North-South co-operation and the cause of the country's unification.

For the Good of the People

BAK YUNG SOON

IN the summer of 1959 I accompanied, at its request, a party visiting sites associated with the anti-Japanese partisan struggle.

On the eve of our leaving Pyongyang, I was received by Comrade Kim Il Sung, who told me:

"In 1933 when I was in Liangshuichuantzu I borrowed an axe from an elderly Chinese, which I lost later and failed to return. Will you find time to call on him during your tour and offer him my apology once again?..."

The axe was still on his mind, though nearly thirty years had passed since then. Listening to him I was deeply impressed. He was remembering with a feeling of regret the axe which he had lost accidentally and failed to return.

Throughout the fifteen years of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, he had devoted himself wholly to the freedom and liberation of the people. Not a single night did he spend comfortably during those fifteen years. He had at all times instructed the partisans to be faithful to the people at any place and at any time and uphold the people's interests, personally showing examples.

As I was about to leave on a tour of the sites associated with the anti-Japanese partisan struggle, I reflected once again on the story of the axe, and the sincere words of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the winter of 1933, a partisan unit under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung had been at Liangshuichuantzu for some time. Comrade Kim Il Sung put up at the house of an elderly Chinese on the bank of the Dooman River.

He earnestly instructed his men to give the inhabitants of the area a helping hand in their work, regarding it as their own, and try not to trouble the inhabitants. And he himself would

get up earlier than the host, clean the room and the courtyard, take an axe and go to the river, make a hole in the ice-bound river and fetch water to fill the jars in the house.

It happened one unusually cold morning. A thick coat of ice was formed in the hole.

He had nearly finished breaking the ice when the handle of the axe broke, and the axe dropped to the bottom of the river. He broke more ice to widen the hole, brought a pole and fixed a hook on the end of it and fumbled in the water for the axe. The water was deep and he failed to spot the missing axe.

In such cases ordinarily one would abandon hope of finding the lost object consoling oneself that it occurred while one was sincerely working for others. But Comrade Kim Il Sung was not the ordinary sort of man. He went on with the search. He was joined by his men, who later suggested that he compensate the Chinese man for the axe. But Comrade Kim Il Sung would not easily give up, telling his men that no amount of money would make up for the loss of the axe the man had used for years.

The missing axe was not found. Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the old man, apologized over and over and compensated him generously.

This happening and the warm-hearted assistance of the partisans and their noble character deeply moved the elderly Chinese, who remarked:

"I don't know how to thank you General, who helped our family fetching water early every morning. You shouldn't have troubled yourself so much with the old axe in such cold weather. You insist that I take this money, a large sum, I don't know what to do... I'm old and not strong enough to help you partisans, and this pains me very much. You should not have wor-

ried about the axe, and here you are asking me to take the money..."

Comrade Kim Il Sung at last induced the old man, who declined with thanks, to accept the money.

In later years whenever General Kim recalled the axe he would say: "I was really sorry that I had given so much trouble to the old man."

He remembered the axe even after thirty years and asked me to call on the man and offer him his apology!

His lofty ideas dedicated to the interests of the people deeply impressed my company on the tour and our topics would turn to the story of the axe whenever we gathered together.

The anti-Japanese partisans, holding aloft the ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and following his example, held the people's interests as dear as their own lives whatever difficult conditions and adversity they might have faced in those fifteen years of the struggle against Japanese imperialism, and always tirelessly served the popular masses.

I recall one of the many instances illustrating how the partisans served the people.

It was in the winter of 1935 when the quartermaster corps of our unit was billeted at Wang-babutzu in Tatingtzu.

At that time we were instructed to build a secret camp there. But we had no tools to start with, not a single axe.

We went to a farm house, the only one in the vicinity, to borrow an axe. The family, which turned out to be a Korean, did not have any axe, and the host asked us to take a big adze if it could be of any use.

There was no other house to go to for an axe in that out-of-the-way place. So we borrowed the adze to use it in building a house.

We felled trees, erected a house and were about to return the adze when we found the edge of the adze broken. We did not know what to do. What good will it do even if we did compensate for it? Where could he get that sort of adze? It was such an out-of-the-way place that one had to cover some 40 kilometres to get to a blacksmith. And on top of that the snow was waist-deep. As a matter of fact, money did not count for much in such circumstances.

After much thought I suggested that we try to return the adze in its former shape at all costs. My comrades-in-arms were naturally astonished.

For us who did not have even an axe and had

to borrow an adze to build a house, it seemed impossible to bring the adze to its former shape.

A piece of good, hard iron was needed to restore the edge to the adze and a bellows was also needed to build fire for heating the iron. But a file, a hammer and pliers were all we had at that time. We racked our brains, but no good idea occurred to us. It seemed practically impossible to fix the adze.

We could hardly bring ourselves to return it in that condition, for we were instructed by Comrade Kim Il Sung to love the people and defend their interests meticulously.

We put our heads together to explore ways of tackling the problem.

At last I hit upon an idea. It was that we make a new edge for the adze out of the file. I remembered seeing my father do just that at a forge.

We agreed among ourselves to break the file in two and use one half for making the edge and keep the other for use in repairing arms.

We were all in high spirits and got down to heating the edge of the adze and a piece of the broken file. As we did not have a bellows, at first we made a fire and tried to blaze up the fire by blowing it. Then we made pipes of wild bamboo, which proved effective in making the fire burn well. We at last succeeded in joining the two pieces after working till late hours at night and exerting a great deal of effort.

We soaked the adze in water to harden it and then filed its edge. It took much pains to sharpen the edge, for the iron was roughly forged and only half of the file was now left.

The day to return the adze was approaching and there was no time to lose. On the eve of the appointed day, we worked all night sharpening by turns the edge on pieces of hard stone we had broken for the purpose. It was late morning when we finished.

With a feeling of relief we called on the old man to return the adze. We told him we had fixed a new edge, but we did not tell him how we made it — working on it all night long. However, he learned later how much efforts the new edge had cost us. After that he would tell the story of the adze with deep feeling. He also showed great zeal in helping us partisans.

Following the example of Comrade Kim Il Sung, we always put the people's interests first, and did our utmost not to infringe upon them.

For this reason, the people gave us absolute

THE NORTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION— THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE SOUTH KOREA FROM RUIN

COMRADE Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, delivered a speech at the meeting in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In his speech he reaffirmed the position of the Workers' Party of Korea on the North-South co-operation for overcoming the present difficulties in South Korea and promoting the unification of the country.

This proceeds from our Party's unshakable sense of national duty to bear the responsibility for the fate of the Korean nation and relieve our brothers and sisters in South Korea from the dire straits as soon as possible, and from the spirit of national independence that we should solve for ourselves all questions connected with the destiny of our nation.

Today in South Korea, as a result of the eighteen years of the U.S. colonial enslavement policy and U.S. "aid", the economic bankruptcy and social chaos are being extremely aggravated. This shows clearly that the U.S. imperialists are the most cunning and ferocious aggressors; they caused Korea's division into North and South; they are the heinous enemy of the Korean people who has plunged South Korea into such an inferno of famine and poverty as it is today.

Therefore, it is only natural for the popular masses and broad sections of South Korean society to reject resolutely the U.S. "aid" and reliance on outside force and demand forcefully national

support and wholehearted assistance wherever we went.

We were, nevertheless, far from fully putting into effect the lofty ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has such deep affection for the people.

I am deeply moved whenever I think that he still remembers the axe which he failed to return to its owner, a Chinese, thirty years ago.

We are happy that we are led by Comrade

sovereignty and economic independence.

Even some in the present South Korean regime speak of building an independent national economy.

The historical experiences convincingly prove that as long as the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea continues the political and economic independence of South Korea is quite unthinkable. Nor would it be possible for South Korea to build an independent economy on its own.

As is generally known, the imperialists will never help the colonial and dependent countries to stand on their own feet. History knows no such case.

The situation in South Korea for the past eighteen years proves that if those in power in South Korea keep giving a lip-service to building an independent economy while, in reality, depending on outside force and ask for "aid" of the imperialists, the economy will only deteriorate further and living difficulty of the population will be still worsened.

The only way out for South Korea is to drive out the U.S. aggressive army from South Korea and realise North-South co-operation.

If, by realizing North-South co-operation, the economic link between the industrial North and the agricultural South is restored, all the natural resources of the country are exploited jointly, and the economic potentialities of the North and the South are fully tapped and the firm foundation of the national economy which has been created

Kim Il Sung who has worked heart and soul for the freedom and happiness of our people, who shows concern for every aspect of the life of workers, peasants and all other sections of the people and is day in, day out deeply concerned about the South Korean people who are suffering misfortune owing to the U.S. imperialists. Whenever I think of the happiness I enjoy under his leadership I renew my resolve to work devotedly for the freedom and happiness of the people, following his example.

in North Korea is utilized, the devastated South Korean economy can be rehabilitated and developed speedily, and South Korea will achieve economic independence and the life of the South Korean people will improve definitely in a short space of time.

Why should one turn to outside forces, bring oneself under the imperialist yoke, and fall a victim to the imperialist plunder and exploitation, without utilizing the sufficient resources and means at home? If the North and the South effectively complement each other through the North-South co-operation and organize the division of work by pooling wisdom, talent and efforts of the whole nation, we can make our national economy grow on a well-co-ordinated and integrated plan.

Differences of political views and social systems between the North and the South cannot be an obstacle to our cooperating with each other.

The present situation in South Korea is urgent. This is no time to argue about the differences of ideas and social systems. It is an urgent task for us to study and find the way of relieving the South Korean people from their straits and improving the fortune of our nation.

There is no reason whatsoever why our nation—a homogeneous people—cannot cooperate with each other. Today even countries with different social systems cooperate with and complement each other.

The North-South co-operation will be beneficial to both sides and it will bring only benefit to the whole nation. No harm will come to anyone.

Only the U.S. imperialists and their stooges stand in the way of North-South co-operation. Therefore, to realize the North-South co-operation and reunify the country, we must, first of all, drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. proposed time and again that the North and the South conclude a peace agreement and reduce the armed forces of each side to 100,000 or less respectively on condition that the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea. By reducing armaments, both North and South Korea can exert efforts to build up the national economy and improve the people's living.

Co-operation between the North and the South and conclusion of a peace agreement will, first of all, enable South Korea to cope with its economic difficulties, relieve the South Korean people from their hard life, and help South Korea build an independent economy. Moreover, it will also create an atmosphere of national unity and rap-

prochement between the two parts so as to open a very favourable, new phase in the peaceful reunification of the country.

Nevertheless, the puppet clique of South Korea are rejecting any form of co-operation between north and south pleading "construction prior to unification" and "building up of strength for prevailing over communism," which stand no chance of succeeding. All this is nothing but dancing to the tune of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on perpetuating the division of the country and occupying the whole of Korea.

What matters here is not the question of who will conquer whom. The question lies in the fact that the whole nation should get together, reject the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism, rehabilitate the South Korean economy, and relieve the South Korean people from the dire straits.

The historical facts confirm that the Korean communists have shown immense magnanimity in all questions affecting the interests of the country and people.

There will be no unsurmountable difficulty and no unsolvable knotty problem if the North-South co-operation is realized and the whole nation stands together.

There were in foreign countries instances of communist and bourgeois Parties working together to fight alien aggressive forces. And even today, we see in several countries the communist and other political parties forming a united front in their efforts to build an independent state in their respective countries.

We too have the experience of waging a joint struggle of the North and the South against American imperialism for national salvation.

The Korean communists and the conscientious nationalists including Mr. Kim Koo from South Korea met at the historic North-South joint conference in April 1948 to work out anti-American, national-salvation measures. And a joint struggle ensued for the realisation of these measures.

At the conference, Kim Koo said: "The communists are real patriots who love their fatherland and people."

National independence and prosperity are unthinkable without the participation of the communists in the struggle for achieving them. For the Communists have devoted their all to the struggle for independence of the country and interests of the people before and after liberation in our country, and, accordingly, they enjoy high respect and deep confidence of the popular masses.

We are living in a great age of national-liberation revolution in which all the oppressed peoples of the world are rising up resolutely against imperialism and colonialism and winning freedom and independence, shaking off the colonial yoke.

In this great age, our valiant and resourceful nation which has a long history and time-honoured culture and has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle, can never submit to the oppression by the Yankee aggressors. Nor can it tolerate the life of colonial slaves.

It is the supreme task for our nation to mould its own destiny through the North-South co-

operation. In South Korea today a struggle is on for the political freedom and economic independence. Workers, peasants, soldiers, youth and students, intellectuals, patriotic capitalists—all social strata of South Korea must rise up in firm unity in the national struggle for abolishing the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, upholding the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

When the North-South cooperation is realized and when the whole nation wages an anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle resolutely in monolithic unity, we can drive out U.S. aggressors and accomplish without fail the cause of national regeneration and unification of the country.

Under a Steel Tower

If one visits Sunjuk-ri village, Panmoon county, a steel tower standing high on a low hill comes into sight. The military demarcation line is within a stone's throw from the village.

At first sight you can see there is something unusual about the steel tower. The transmission lines are cut and the ends of the lines hang down from insulators on the tower. The lines are not charged with electricity. Nevertheless, the tower is kept in good repair, which suggests that it is well tended.

Only 15 years ago, the electricity generated at the Soopoong Hydroelectric Power Station passed this tower on its way to the Soosaik sub-station in Seoul.

Now the workers of the power distribution station in Kaesong city have made full preparations to resume the supply of electricity at any moment to South Korea.

In accordance with the policy of the Government of the Republic which has made repeated proposals for realizing contact and economic intercourse between the North and the South, the workers here have included in their plan the repair of the tower and have kept it in good repair.

Near the power distribution station in Kaesong there is a warehouse which electricians call "special warehouse." In this warehouse is kept electric wire, insulators and other materials necessary for wiring to the Soosaik sub-station some 40

kilometres away.

Their compatriotic love for the South Korean people is not limited to this. They are now doing the work of wiring all over Panmoon county lying at calling distance from the military demarcation line. It aims not only to supply electricity to the inhabitants in this area, but also to the areas of South Korea.

But, the transmission lines to south are not allowed to go on more by the barbed-wire entanglements along the military demarcation line.

From the tower one can see a weed-grown hill on the other side of the demarcation line, and that is where a steel tower had stood. Now there is not even the trace of it, because the Yankees destroyed it.

A tower without electric lines is, of course, of no use. But the steel tower in Sunjuk-ri village is kept well by the earnest compatriotic desire of the workers to supply electricity to the South Korean brothers.

The night there presents two diametrically different realities—brightness and darkness. The villages in the North are brightly lit by the electric light, but the southern part is wrapped in darkness.

Should the transmission lines go across the demarcation line even now, the darkness would be dispelled at once. How many times the Government of the Republic has suggested to South Korea to supply electricity. It is the earnest desire of the workers of the power distribution station to see the realization of the proposals. They believe in the day when their aspiration will come true.

Even though it is not yet realized owing to the plots of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, light will surely come to South Korea. Then, they will feel the work they did is not in vain.

South Korean People Fight for Self-sufficiency

THIS year, the South Korean people waged stubborn struggles for independence and self-reliance.

During the year, with the further intensification of U.S. colonial rule and ever worsening colonial plunder, fascistic oppression by the South Korean military rulers and political chaos have been aggravated further, and a food shortage has swept South Korea, prices have soared sharply.

Such being the situation, discontent of the South Korean people with the present social system of South Korea, is mounting. And the people are rebellious against the U.S. subjugation and aggression. The patriotic voice demanding independence and self-reliance is getting louder in South Korea.

The struggle of the South Korean people for independence and self-reliance is the inevitable outcome of their bitter experiences during the past 18 years of the U.S. colonial rule, of the powerful revolutionary influence exerted by the northern part of the country in particular.

Especially, the open U.S. interference in the game of "transfer of power to civilians" had an effect on the people to express anti-American feelings publicly and voice loudly their demand for independence and self-reliance. So far the South Korean people expressing their dislike of American aid have only said that "the aid is something that one shouldn't take blindly."

Today, however, they are openly blaming the U.S. "aid" for the disrupted South Korean economy—they are saying publicly that the very American aid is responsible for the bankruptcy of South Korea.

This finds expression in an article which appeared in the South Korean magazine "Hangook Kyungje." It wrote: "...We ask: What did the U.S. aid bring us? It only made all of us beggars."

Then "Pusan Ilbo" denounced American "aid" saying that it drove the nation into a swamp where there is no self-reliance and brought the people a "social suffocation."

Now, another voice is rising in South Korea to denounce the importation of grain as "a cause

of national ruin." A certain Joo, director of the "South Korean Agricultural Affairs Institute," declared: "No longer can we hide the fact that the stagnation of South Korean agriculture in the past was greatly due to the excessive import of U.S. surplus farm produce."

Ill-feelings of the South Korean people towards American "aid" do not stop here. They are exposing sharply its aggressive nature. Condemning that Washington is using "aid" as a "bait" for bringing the lesser nations, particularly their political leaders, into the fold of the United States, the South Korean people are saying that it should be made quite clear that the string-attached U.S. "aid" is worked out for American economy and for national interests of the U.S. ("Hangook Ilbo", March 27, 1963.)

"Daihan Ilbo" writes: "It is inevitable for aid—all kinds of aid—to accompany interference in another's internal affairs. Therefore, for a recipient to say that he will not be influenced is either talking with his tongue in his cheek or simply self-deceiving."

The resistance of the South Korean people against the U.S. aggressive policy was by no means limited to opposition to U.S. economic aggression through "aid."

The South Korean people's anti-American feelings are assuming a strong political character to oppose political domination and military aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

Reflecting the mounting anti-American sentiments of the South Korean people, many South Korean publications openly voice their opposition to the political subjugation and oppression by U.S. imperialism.

"Donga Choonchoo" in its April issue of 1963 writes: "Our sovereignty has been infringed upon, because our country has been regarded as an anti-Communist battery of the U.S. and an advance guard in war... First, the United States still classes our country with protectorates; second, to the U.S. our country is nothing but a market for its commodities. Such is the U.S. policy towards South Korea both in political and economic aspects."

The South Korean publications are not only exposing that South Korea is a U.S. "protectorate and market," but want no longer to overlook the fact that South Korea is a "colony" of the U.S.

"Pusan Ilbo" (March 29, 1963) wrote: It is grossly wrong for us (the South Korean people) to think that we shall not be called recalcitrant, if we put full trust in U.S. aid, overlooking, because of North Korea, the fact that reports appeared in foreign publications which say that the United States government is debating whether South Korea should be regarded as a U.S. protectorate or a colony.

Particularly noteworthy is the ever-mounting discontent and rebellious spirit of the working people against the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and U.S. policy of aggression.

In the meantime the South Korean publications are all the more strongly against the penetration of the American way of life into South Korea.

Exposing that the Yankees are the very authors of all kinds of crimes in South Korea, "Kyung-hyang Shinmoon" said: "During the 36 years of Japanese occupation of Korea, the Japanese had their 19th and 20th army divisions in Ranam, and in Ryongsan, Seoul. But, we know, at that time pickpockets, gangsters and thieves were not so rampant as now. Then one can imagine who have poisoned the mentality of our nation like this."

The intensified anti-American feelings of the popular masses are adding sparks to their rebellious spirit.

Handbills bearing the words "Governor-General Berger, Go Home!" appeared in some regions of South Korea. And the people increasingly favoured mass demonstrations against U.S. interference in the internal affairs of South Korea.

Particularly, in the student and intellectual circles such spirit of rejecting U.S. interference is growing. In April this year, students of Seoul University held a meeting to mark the 3rd anniversary of the April 19 Uprising. The declaration adopted at the meeting and such slogans as "We Reject Any Influence of Outside Forces!" and "The United States, Don't Interfere in the Internal Affairs of South Korea!" which they shouted in their demonstrations were an expression of the surging anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people.

Such high tide of the anti-American feelings is by no means accidental.

The economic and political chaos caused by U.S.

policy of aggression is incensing the popular masses. And the bestial atrocities of the American soldiers are adding fuel to this.

In all parts of South Korea people jump on the American beasts. "Eastern World" in its December (1962) issue reported that every month an average of 20-30 American soldiers were killed by these sudden attacks by South Koreans.

The workers employed at the U.S. Army units have been waging an anti-U.S. struggle, and they are demanding a wage rise and an end to dismissals.

On June 16, 1963 more than 6,000 workers hired at the U.S. Army units in the Seoul area decided to strike to demand reinstatement of the discharged workers. And on July 15, a strike was launched by more than 1,000 workers of the American-run "Plahoe Company" which contracted for the construction of an oil refinery in Woolsan. This was followed by a large-scale demonstration of more than 1,000 workers of the "Pacific Construction Firm" attached to a U.S. Army unit in Euijungboo, Kyunggi Province.

In this connection even the British magazine "Eastern World", therefore, commented in no uncertain terms: the anti-American feelings of the South Korean people are switching to an anti-U.S. drive. The reason for this, the magazine said, is that even the "simple peasants" are bearing a grudge against the Americans, saying that the responsibility for bringing ruin and misfortunes to South Korea rests with the Americans.

Such rebellious spirit of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and South Korea's military fascist elements is closely linked with a longing for a new government and a new system and with the earnest aspiration of the popular masses for the country's peaceful reunification by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries cannot check the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people for a new government, a new system, and the peaceful reunification of the country. In particular, they cannot check or dampen the revolutionary influences from the northern part of Korea which is inspiring the South Korean people with new hopes.

Immensely inspired by the achievements made in socialist construction in the North, the South Korean people will never cease their struggle until the peaceful reunification of the country is achieved. And they will certainly be victorious.

Scenes on the Streets of Seoul

SLEEPING UNDER THE OPEN SKY

At no time did Seoul suffer as it has done for the past 18 years under U.S. imperialists' rule.

When leaves fall in the street and the first snow of the year falls, helplessness and anxiety gnaw the hearts of the shelterless. It is a grim reality of Seoul that the hungry, shelterless in rags have to shiver under the eaves of unknown houses or under the bridges. Now it is estimated that 265,500 families comprising some 1,400,000 people live in miserable straw-mat tents. In the Yangdong district, an old residential district in Seoul, the graceful-looking traditional roofs have disappeared. Instead, 81 per cent of the total number of "houses" in the district are dugouts and boarded huts. Such a "house" occupying a plot of less than 6 square metres is roofed with oil paper or old straw bags on which stones are placed to prevent them from being blown off. And the openings which serve as entrance doors and windows are papered with pieces of paper bags or torn pages of comic books.

In front of Ryongsan station there is a dank, dark air-raid shelter made by the Japanese twenty years ago. Here 73 families are burrowing in two rows of stable-like shacks with a passage between them.

Though housing conditions in Seoul are so acute, the South Korean authorities, far from building houses, are actually carrying on what they call a slum-clearing campaign. As a result, thousands upon thousands of people are made homeless. Last year alone they demolished more



Open-air "restaurant" in Seoul

Long queue of people to get a bucket of water





A South Korean child is at play. See what "toys" it is playing with!

In South Korea under U.S. occupation children are begging in the streets



than ten thousand homes without taking any measures for the occupants despite the indignation and protest of the dwellers and the heart-rending cries of women and children.

QUEUES OF BUCKETS

If you happen to be in Seoul you will see long queues of buckets along the streets of Seoul which are filled with clouds of dust whenever cars pass through. The queues, which are sometimes hundreds of metres long, are for fetching water. It has been long since wells and public water-works ceased to be scenes of housewives exchanging jolly gossips. Instead there are heard today only grumblings and discontents of the people who, on top of everything, suffer even from a water shortage. On the hill of Moohakjai, for example, a tap with a diameter of 1.5 centimetres is the sole source of water for some 10,000 inhabitants of two communities.

A Seoul journalist writes: "An old woman carrying a bucket of water home from the public water pipe in the dusk complained that she had joined the queue right after breakfast, but she had to wait all day before her bucket was filled. That being the case, I wonder, when the women who come along now with buckets will have their turns!"

This is how life wags on in Seoul, the main city of South Korea which has been under the rule of the "civilized" Americans for the past eighteen years.

A CITY ENSLAVED BY WESTERN STYLE

In Seoul there is a department store called "Donghwa", whose walls and show windows are decorated with posters all written in English. The counters are full of foreign goods. What Korean goods one can see in the store are some antiques on the third floor. However, they are no cultural relics but articles of no value at all.

Today, in South Korea practically everything sold at department stores, shops, stalls or even by the hungry little street vendors, are imported goods.

Foreign things are not limited to stores.

Many street scenes with degenerated foreign fashions make one vomit. Hairdos and attires of some women are called American, Japanese, or Italian styles and what not, and they are some-

thing to look at. Cheap jazz tunes flow out from the bars, cabarets, dance-halls where suggestive dances are going on at all hours of the day.

All novels, films, plays, songs are on the themes of sex, decadence, indolence, sentimentalism, gangsterism, and murder to poison the minds of the people. Western style is raping the national traditions in life and culture.

Juvenile delinquency is getting worse every year chiefly influenced by the flooding Hollywood gangster films. Already 174 juvenile gangs were apprehended, and over 5,600 teen-age boys and girls are said to be involved in them. No wonder, then, the voice against the American films is getting louder in Seoul.

DEAD CHIMNEYS

Though it has been over two years since Pak Jung Hi made much noise about his "five-year plan," the factory chimneys along the Han River, once called the "Seoul-Inchun Industrial Zone" in the Japanese days, still remain dead. The "Taichang Textiles," one of the biggest textile mills in South Korea that turned out cotton goods, suit materials and poplin, is at a standstill. Needless to say, smaller factories such as the "Keumsung Textiles" and the "Koryu Textiles" have long closed their doors. The influx of American surplus goods and the rapid pauperization of the people are causing these mills to close down. Foodstuff factories — "Chosun" and "Keumgang" flour mills, "Dongyang" and "Hangook" sugar refineries and others — ceased to operate some time ago.

Metal works in Seoul are in a similar situation.

The "Sanggang Steel Works" in Yungdeungpo that smelted a small amount of scrap iron has

been unable to produce a pound of steel since the beginning of 1959. Of late more than 60 per cent of the medium and small farm implements factories under the "Daihan Farm Implements Factory" were closed down, too, because of money, raw material and marketing difficulties.

Some 1,560 medium and small factories of late went bankrupt and, of the rest, some 80 per cent stopped operation. People jeer at Pak Jung Hi's "five-year plan" as a "five-year dream."

WORSENING DIFFICULTY OF LIVING

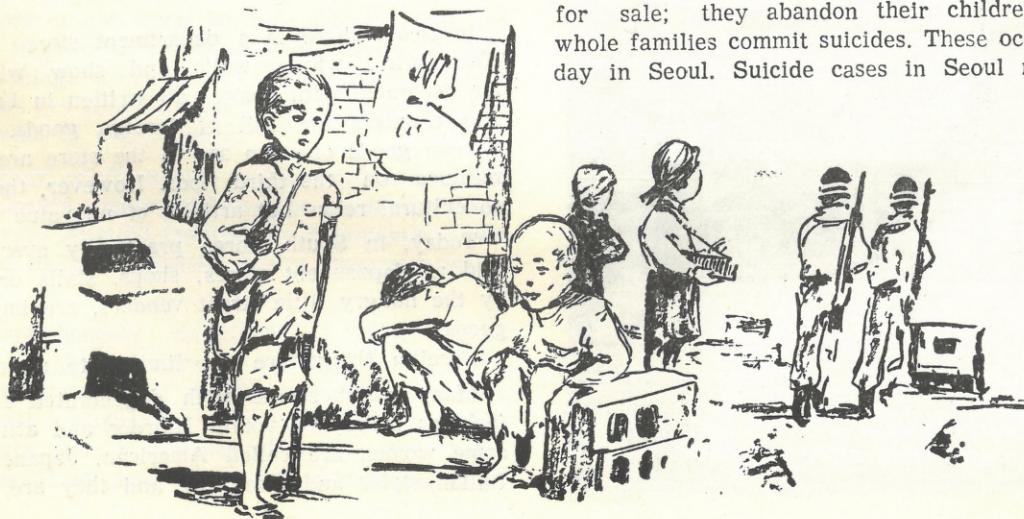
South Korean dailies are full of pictures of long queues of people in front of rice shops, blood banks, railway stations, etc... Rice has run out of stock in Seoul! The price of rice has passed the 6,000-won mark per sack, but still no rice is to be had. There are too many people who have not seen rice for months. Countless people stand before the blood banks to get some money for their blood, and the jobless are roaming about the streets...

"Starving children lie unconscious in front of the luxurious show windows of the Bando Hotel where foreign businessmen are making deals in terms of millions of dollars." Thus the Seoul correspondent of the "Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung" wrote.

"Where can you find a job? No chance to become even a street porter, or a day labourer." This is what an inhabitant of the "tent slums" in Samyangdong, Sungbook District, Seoul, complained to the interviewing newsman from the "Chosun Ilbo."

Though ready to sell their labour power for anything, they can't find a customer.

People sell their blood; they offer themselves for sale; they abandon their children; finally whole families commit suicides. These occur every day in Seoul. Suicide cases in Seoul numbered



613 in 1960, 757 in 1961, 904 in 1962, and 794 in the first half of this year.

What is the root cause of all this? The indignant voice is getting louder in Seoul: "Yanks, go home!"

SWAGGERING U.S. TROOPS

The Han River flowing through the city has been a river that shared the joys and sorrows of the Korean people from olden times. Some miles up the river, there is an enormous structure, an amusement centre, on which a signboard is hung. It reads: "No Koreans unaccompanied by U.N. soldiers allowed." This is the notorious Walker Hill built by Pak Jung Hi to show his loyalty to his masters. This pleasure ground occupies 190,000 pyung of land, and no less than 5 million dollars, some 4 million mandays and an enormous amount of materials were put into it.

In this well-equipped amusement centre, drinking and noisy merry-making by American soldiers are going on day and night. It is altogether a different world from the rest of suffering Seoul.

American soldiers lord it over the streets of Seoul. Their reckless driving frequently runs over children and old people; at gun-point they outrage women, plunder the people in the street in broad daylight.

In the centre of the city's quarter of government offices are a pair of ugly buildings facing each other. One houses the Supreme Council, the other, the "USOM," which holds the arteries of South Korea's economy. Then there are the "U.S. Embassy," the "U.N. Command," which in

reality are nothing but colonial agencies controlling South Korea politically and militarily. At these places, following the directives from Washington, budgets of the puppet regime are prepared; the numerical strength of the puppet army is decided upon; various kinds of enslaving "treaties" and evil laws are drafted.

Men put in power in South Korea have been nothing but hirelings of the U.S.

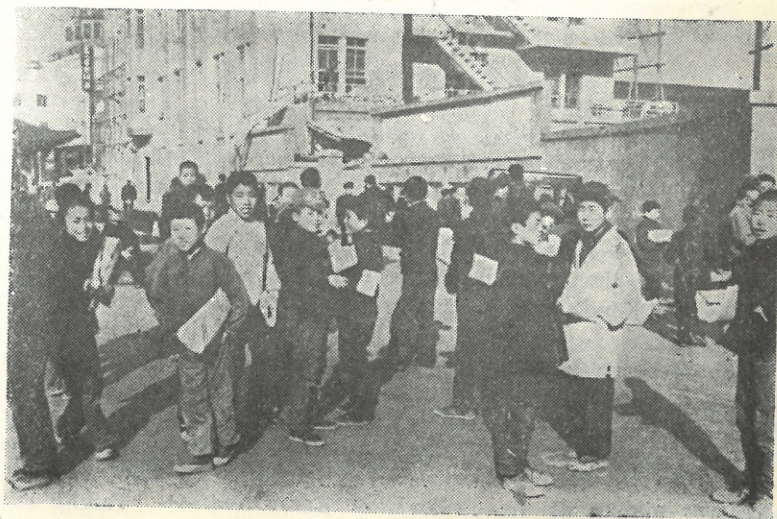
It is in Washington where the South Korean politicians are screened and allocated, then due directives are issued to the U.S. ambassador and the commander-in-chief of the "U.N. Forces" in Seoul. And the South Korean puppets dance to the tune of Washington.

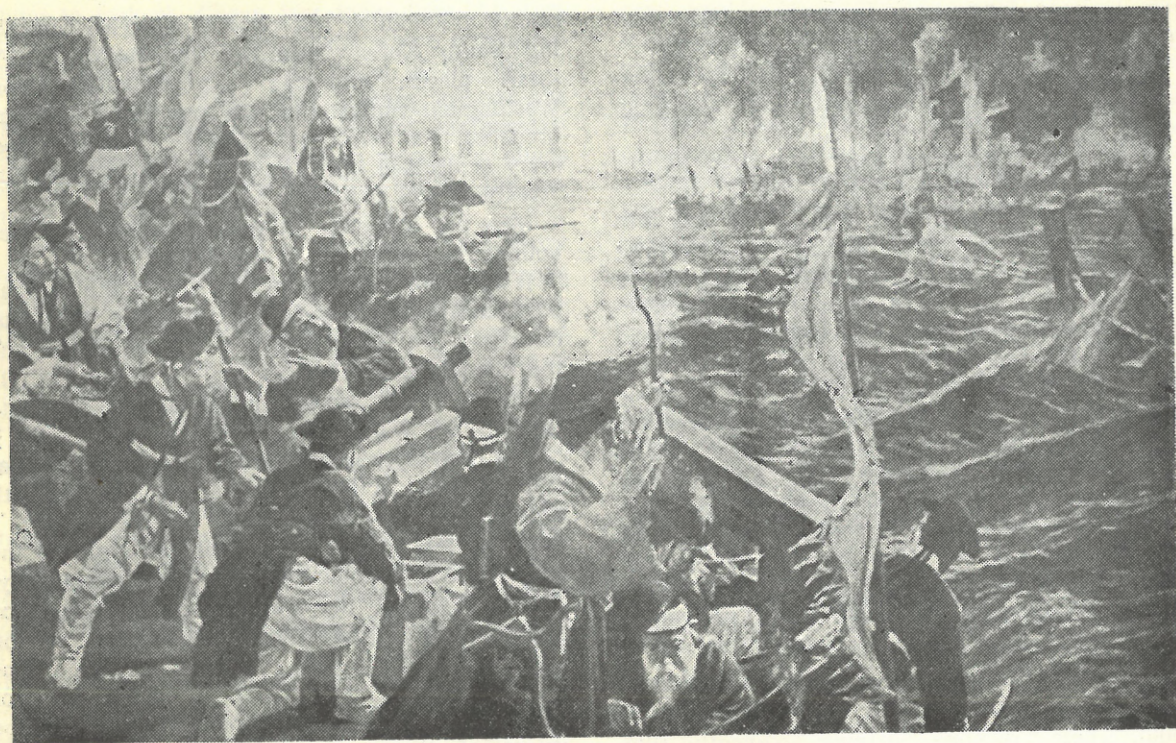
The root cause of all the misfortunes and social evils in Seoul is the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

The anti-U.S., anti-government struggle of the Seoul citizens is mounting with each passing day. The struggle of the working class against exploitation and oppression, the advance of the peasants against land expropriation and the plunder of rice, the student movement for academic freedom are being intensified. And the voices of the progressive-minded for independence and against reliance on alien forces are getting louder.

The day is drawing nearer when the city, which waged many anti-American, national-salvation struggles, the April 19th Popular Resistance against the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the Syngman Rhee dictatorship included, will drive out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and become master of its own destiny.

Many South Korean children become newspaper boys or shoeshine boys to earn a few pennies





Oil painting "The Naval Battle on the Sea Off Hansan Island"

Imjin Patriotic War Against Japanese Invasion

THROUGH history patriotism of the Korean people has been well manifested in their struggle against foreign invaders. A lofty patriotism of the Korean people was exhibited to the full in the victorious Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598), too, fought against the invaders from Japan.

Toward the end of the 16th century Toyotomi Hideyoshi became the political and military master of Japan, having terminated the protracted strifes for power and land among the feudal lords. Then he made preparations for an aggressive war aiming at the conquest of Korea and

Ming (China), dreaming aggrandizement of wealth and territories.

At that time Korea was in a difficult situation.

The rampancy of landlordism was getting out of hand, social contradictions grew more acute, and the ordinary people were reduced to dire poverty by the ruthless feudal exploitation. The country's productive force had been utterly ruined accompanied by the steady weakening of defence potential. Nevertheless, the feudal rulers were engrossed in strife for power without taking any measures for national defence.

Taking this as a heaven-gifted opportunity, on

May 25, 1592, the Japanese aggressors launched a surprise attack on Korea with an army of 170,000 and a naval force 30,000-40,000 strong. Faced with a great enemy force, the people of Pusan, Dongrai and adjacent areas made a heroic fight, but, being outnumbered, they failed to frustrate the enemy's landing.

Once on the land the enemy expanded the aggressive war frantically. At Sangjoo and Choongjoo the Korean army and people put up death-defying resistance but they could not halt the advancing enemy.

Taking advantage of the temporary superiority obtained by their surprise attack, the enemy occupied Seoul and Pyongyang after their landing, and a part of the invading army advanced into the northernmost province of Hamgyung.

Indeed a grave moment befell the country. However, the people rose up to fight the enemy though the odds were very great. Everywhere the people organized themselves into volunteers and took up arms against the Japanese invaders. Particularly the most oppressed sections of society came out valiantly.

Around June 4 the Volunteers organized in Kyungsang Province had the first engagement with the enemy, and then the Volunteers' units appeared and fought the Japanese in all parts of the country.

The first great victories in the Imjin Patriotic War were won by our navy under the command of Admiral Li Soon Sin. The enemy had hoped that they could easily achieve their amphibious strategy by defeating our fleets under the two naval stations in Kyungsang Province. At that moment, on June 13 our fleet of 85 vessels commanded by Admiral Li Soon Sin proceeded to the sea off Okpo, where it had a victorious battle sinking 44 enemy ships.

In the second sortie in the beginning of July, 72 enemy men-of-war were sunken, and on August 14, the enemy's main fleet of 70 war vessels was lured off Hansan Island and 59 of them were sent to the bottom of the sea at one stroke.

The battle off Hansan Island was very fierce because the enemy was determined to carry through their adventurous land-sea strategy at all costs. However, the resourceful Admiral Li's tactics and his courageous men foiled the enemy's schemes and turned the table in our favour. Now the craven enemy did not dare proceed beyond

Pyongyang and on all the fronts they were checked.

The repeated victories of Admiral Li Soon Sin's fleet were a great inspiration to the people. The people's Volunteers under the command of Kwak Jai Woo and Kim Myun were the first to be organized and they fought heroically in many places in the right portion of Kyungsang Province. Particularly, the detachments commanded by the Red-clad General Kwak Jai Woo achieved brilliant war results. He used the tactics of luring the enemy into his base area to crush them and of laying an ambush to annihilate the fleeing enemy soldiers. Kwak Jai Woo's army together with units of other Volunteers in adjacent regions attacked the enemy and regained a vast territory along the Rakdong River, thus frustrating the enemy's attempt to march into Julla Province from Kyungsang Province.

Along with Kwak Jai Woo's force in Kyungsang Province, volunteers rose in many parts. There were peasant volunteer forces around Kosung, Kangwon Province, under the command of Jaimal, a pariah by origin; in Julla Province the Volunteers led by Ko Kyung Myung and Kim Chun Il; Volunteer corps commanded by Jo Hun and Ryungkyu in Choongchung Province; those led by Rim Joon Ryang and Priest Susan in Pyungan Province; those under the leadership of Samyungdang in Kangwon Province, and under Jung Moon Boo in Hamgyung Province. All these Volunteers achieved brilliant war results.

When the enemy occupied Pyongyang and indulged in brutalities and plunder, the patriotic local inhabitants joined the Volunteer corps, built ramparts and put up a resolute fight against the barbarous enemy. Women and old folk came out to carry provisions and weapons for the fighters braving dangers.

The patriotic struggles of the people in all parts of the country greatly contributed to saving the situation and strengthening the regular army. Between August and September our regular troops began large-scale offensives in the enemy-occupied areas. A regular army unit under the command of Jun Ryool in Julla Province began to gain supremacy over the enemy and in September other regular army units began an attack on Pyongyang, the enemy's temporary stronghold.

At about the same time a Volunteer detachment led by Jung Moon Boo recovered Kyung-sung in the north and continued southward ad-

vance routing the enemy. The Volunteers led by Ryoo Eung Soo continued their attack on the invaders in Hamgyung and Kangwon Provinces.

Illustrative of the heroism manifested by our people in those days were the battles fought at the Yunan Fortress and in Jinjoo. In the former, which took place at the beginning of September, a unit of less than 400 men withstood for four days and repulsed the concentrated attack of the enemy force 3,000 strong, taking a heavy toll of the enemy. In the battle at the Jinjoo fortress a small unit under the command of Kim Si Min in face of the concentrated attack of the enemy force over 30,000 strong for four days and four nights never flinched and displayed peerless heroism giving the enemy telling blows.

Having sustained heavy losses at the hands of the Korean people who had risen up in the nation-wide, righteous fight to defend the fatherland, the Japanese enemy began to retreat along the entire front. Now the Korean army and Volunteers taking the initiative hit the enemy and drove them to the southeastern tip of the peninsula where they had made their landing.

Faced with an ignominious defeat, the enemy came out with a peace proposal behind which they laid new schemes for re-invasion. The incompetent and irresolute ruling elements gave the enemy a breathing spell and retarded their annihilation. But our people refused to be taken in by the wily trick of the enemy, until the enemy were driven out of the country. Seven years of the Imjin Patriotic War showed that when the people rise up to safeguard the independence and glory of their country, victory is always with them.

The struggle of the Volunteers in the war was a struggle of the conscious and positive people whose hearts were filled with love for the country and firm determination to destroy the enemy. The immortal exploits of the famous generals including Admiral Li Soon Sin were possible because their patriotism was most ardent and they relied on the patriotic struggle of the masses of the people.

The patriotism displayed by our ancestors in the Imjin Patriotic War has been inherited by our people in their subsequent fights against foreign invaders and in defense of the country.

ECONOMIC BRIEFS

OVER 1,000 TIMES

In the Heungnam Chemical Fertilizer Factory there are over 3,500 workers who are enrolled in various kinds of educational institutions where the workers receive education without leaving their work. Among them over 1,400 will become engineers or specialists. The total number of technical personnel of the factory will reach 2,050 in the near future as there are over 650 engineers and specialists working at the factory at present.

This figure means over 1,000 times compared with the two Korean technicians in

the factory in the days of Japanese imperialist rule before the liberation.

HIGHLY EFFICIENT ALL-PURPOSE MILLING MACHINE

Recently all-purpose milling machines have been produced in the Koosung Machine-tool Factory.

In processing main bodies, plates and grooves of machine tools the machine works automatically from the beginning to the end, adjusting itself and maintaining precision.

The efficiency of the machine is four times higher than that of the ordinary milling machines.

RELICS of the period of Ancient Chosun were excavated recently on the bank of the Daidong River in Rakrang District, Pyongyang.

Among the relics unearthed from one ancient tomb by workers of the Central State History Museum with the help of the inhabitants are a bronze dagger, an iron spear, ornaments for chariots of the gun and mushroom shape, head-band buttons of horse, trappings, earthenware of a flower-pot shape, earthenware.

What attracted the attention of our archaeologists is that various kinds of relics of Ancient Chosun were unearthed from one tomb.

There have been few precedents of so many relics of Ancient Chosun having been unearthed from one tomb.

The structure of the tomb is unique. Unlike the other tombs of Ancient Chosun which were usually dug vertically or slantingly, the lately unearthed tomb was dug in terrace structure under ground. There is also the

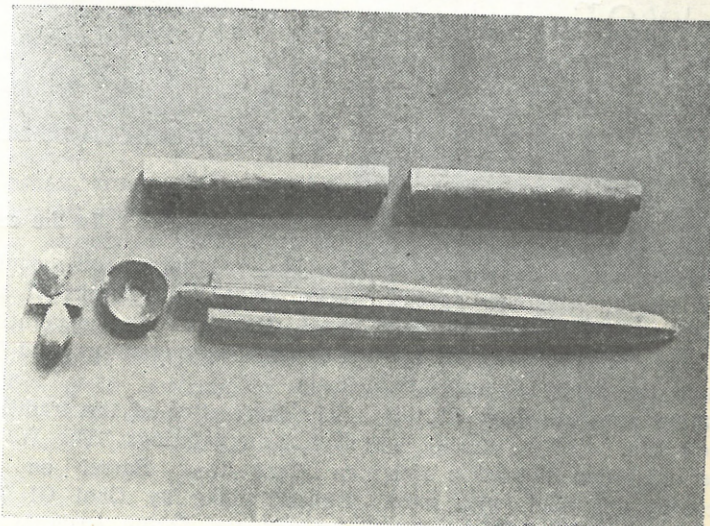
trace of shelves inside the tomb, which were rarely found in the previously unearthed tombs of Ancient Chosun.

After liberation, many relics of Ancient Chosun have been excavated in the areas along the

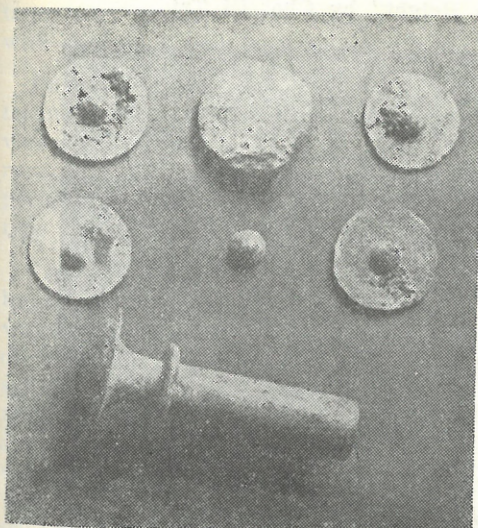
Daidong River, in South Pyongan Province and in other areas. But they are different from the ones unearthed recently.

The new finds provide new materials for the study of Ancient Chosun.

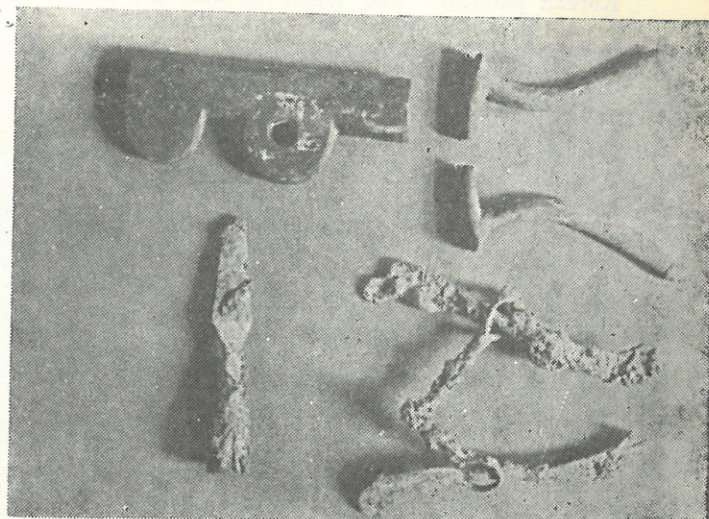
RELICS UNEARTHED



A bronze dagger and bronze ornaments for chariots



Bronze ornaments



A spear, a bit, gun-shaped ornaments for trappings, and ornaments for chariots—all made of iron

Fine Arts Flourish Among the Working People



In the exhibition hall

THE National Exhibition of Art Works by Amateurs opened recently in Pyongyang showed how our popular masses are pursuing the hobby of fine arts. Formative arts are part of the people's life.

The exhibition showed a rich harvest in this field, with some 500 items on display. There were

Korean paintings, oils, sculptures, woodcuts, works of applied, industrial and decorative arts and stage settings and so forth.

In the section of the traditional Korean paintings "The Water to Cool the Barrel on a Height" done by Choi Gi Tai depicted the heroic struggle of

the Korean People's Army soldiers. With powerful lines and rich colours the amateur painter boldly applied the traditional style of Korean painting in projecting the feelings of the time, bringing out the ideological content and artistic value most vividly.

Oil painting "A Holiday Cele-

Korean painting "The Water to Cool the Barrel on a Height" by Choi Gi Tai



bration In a Thick Forest" done by Sin Joo Sik gave a portrayal of a scene of the anti-Japanese partisans enjoying a holiday in a forest together with Comrade Kim Il Sung. Brought to life on the canvas were the unbending strength and optimistic character of the anti-Japanese partisans. Expressions of all characters and their movements against the background of a thick forest were most admirable.

Also impressive were: sculpture "Signal For Teeming", a joint work by Han Kang Suk and Kim Yung Soo, "In Search of Ore Veins" in oil by Kang Choon Keun, Korean painting "Shallow Sea Cultivation" by Oh Han Suk, oil painting "A Couple" done by Choi Moo Yung.

In the oil painting "A Couple" the painter gives a vivid picture of our mechanized countryside. The picture is centred around a simple and diligent tractor driver and his young wife who is learning driving from him. Also seen are a group of women, their neighbours, and in the distance a modern rural village with clusters of new farm houses.

Particularly the happy countenances of the couple made the viewers feel the pulse of today's rural life and the beautiful aspects of life of men of a new type growing there.

"A Slave Girl," a sculpture by Kim Jai Hyun, was a work which showed the miserable life of a young girl ill-treated and subjected to inhuman toil under the capitalist system. It was of a girl doing laundry by the riverside on a cold winter day. The sculpture projects the girl trying to warm up her freezing hands with the warmth of her breath. Tears are rolling down her round face, her eyes swollen.

There is a washing bat laid before her. The frozen hands are brought to her mouth, big worn-out straw sandals—evidently some grownup threw them away—are on her feet and she is in rags. Her face cannot hide the hatred she feels for her master. All this was most skilfully executed with persuasive power. The sculptor, with this work, vividly reflected the social and class status of the working people under the exploiting system in the past, the vicious nature of landlords and capitalists, and the essence of that social system. This work was highly appreciated by the visitors.

Besides, scores of Korean and oil paintings, woodcuts, water-colour pictures, children's works, agitation pictures as well as works of applied arts were also highly admired.

The recent exhibition confirmed the great contribution that the fine arts circle members of our country are making for the



Sculpture "A Slave Girl" by Kim Jai Hyun

development of the country's fine arts with their vivid pictures and real images of life.

Automatic Line for Shaft Making

The Heuichun Machine-tool Factory has recently completed the installation of an automatic line for the manufacture of shafts which is of weighty significance in going over to all-round automation in the field of our machine-building industry.

This automatic line constitutes a comprehensive automatic system capable of controlling all the processes of production, from the supply of materials to the finishing, by pressing buttons.

An ordinary lathe takes an operator 40 minutes on the average to tool a shaft. But this

automatic line turns out one finished shaft in every 3 minutes.

Besides, it manufactures nearly 50 kinds of shafts of various sizes.

The workers and technicians of this factory, while fulfilling their basic production quotas, completed in a matter of some 80 days the installation of this modern automatic line which reminds one of a large-sized machine and which consists of various kinds of spare parts amounting to more than 18,000.

COLONIALISM IS CRUMBLING

KIM JUNG WON

This year in the continents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America ever mounting have been the national-liberation struggle to break the chains of slavery of imperialism and colonialism, to win freedom and national independence, and the struggle to consolidate already-won independence and to eliminate all survivals of colonialism. And the victorious struggles of the peoples in these areas have delivered staggering blows at the system of imperialism and colonialism that faces a total collapse.

In Asia which is inhabited by more than a half of the world population and covers a vast area peoples have been fighting to wipe off once and for all the remnants of colonialism and oppose new aggression and enslavement by imperialism headed by the United States on an unprecedented scale.

The Asiatic Continent has become a "battlefield" of the powerful anti-imperialist struggle.

Throughout South Vietnam the people have been fighting vigorously to hit back the American aggressors and to win national liberation.

Between April and August this year—during five months—the people of South Vietnam and their guerrillas killed and wounded 18,000 men and officers of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem armed forces, captured 5,000 weapons of various types, and destroyed 320 war vehicles including many tanks besides 64 war vessels. They have liberated three quarters of the entire territory of South Vietnam.

The heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people thus dooms the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism to an inevitable and final fiasco.

Having repulsed all obstacles created by U.S. imperialism and having crushed every desperate move of the Dutch colonialists, the Indonesian people liberated West Irian. Now they are resolutely struggling against the Malaysian Federation—a form of neo-colonialist rule and a brainchild of British imperialism with the blessing of U.S. imperialism. Also they are working to eliminate the aftermath of the pro-

tracted colonial rule and develop their national economy.

Then in Laos the people are waging a fierce struggle to crush the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and defend national unity, independence and peace.

In Africa, too, which has been called "Dark Continent" the people's struggles to destroy the rear of imperialism are mounting on an unprecedentedly large scale.

The heroic Algerian people have won a great victory in their movement for national liberation as a result of their armed struggle of more than seven years.

The people of Angola who have been oppressed and exploited for a long time at the hands of the Portuguese colonialists have risen with arms in their hands to fight for national independence. Already they have liberated wide areas and Angola is becoming a crematory to reduce the Portuguese colonialists to ashes.

In Portuguese Guinea, too, the people's armed units hold several areas and have established several guerrilla bases in the south. And their national-liberation struggle is getting intenser.

The national-liberation struggle in the African Continent is also mounting in Southern Rhodesia and all other areas still under the yoke of colonialism.

In the meantime Guinea, Mali, Ghana, Somalia and other countries that have already won independence are waging the struggle for economic independence to consolidate their political independence and for freeing themselves ultimately from the evil consequences of colonialism.

In Latin America, too, from one corner to the other—from Buenos Aires to Havana and from Rio de Janeiro to Chile—fierce flames of the revolution are flaring up inspired greatly by the Cuban revolution. The people are fighting against pro-American dictatorial regimes and U.S. plunder and political domination.

The peoples of Venezuela, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, and other countries have organized themselves into armed units to fight U.S. imperial-

ism and pro-American dictatorial regimes. And the struggle is rapidly spreading throughout the continent.

In Latin America, once called "hereditary domain" and "undisturbed backyard" of the United States, time is ripening for revolution and U.S. rule there has been shaken to its very foundation.

These powerful struggles going on in many countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are not without distinctive features typical of each country which are conditioned by its history, tradition and the alignment of class forces. Yet, there are, at the same time, certain features common to all.

One of the important features is that in all countries under imperialist-colonial rule intense anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggles are going on, and that broad sections of the population including workers and peasants, are taking an active part in them. Illustrative of this are the struggles going on in South Vietnam, Laos, Brunei, and Japan.

Another feature in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the peoples of colonies and dependent countries is solidarity of the national forces and the formation of united fronts. And their solidarity and united fronts are being strengthened.

The Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held in Moshi, Tanganyika, in February this year, adopted the resolution calling for setting up the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea," and a series of resolutions including those on solidarity and co-operation among the Afro-Asian countries.

Then the American Continental Congress in Solidarity with Cuba met last March, and the voices of all Latin American people condemning U.S. armed aggression on Cuba also testify to this.

It must be also pointed out that, as the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle is intensified, united national fronts comprising broad patriotic forces including workers and peasants to fight imperialism are being formed in many countries, and these united fronts are becoming the only sure guarantee for the victory in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle.

Moreover, special attention should be drawn to the fact that the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle is going over, in many cases, to the form of armed struggle.

Demonstrations, strikes, petitions and the like

were in general the regular features of the forms of the people's struggle in colonial countries in the past. However, the people could not accomplish their objects owing to the cold-blooded suppression by the colonialists armed to the teeth. Only they were made to shed blood.

Now the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries who have learned the truth through their experience in the struggle are extensively waging armed struggles, the highest form of struggle. "Let's hit the armed enemy with arms!" is their slogan.

The ever-rising national-liberation struggle of the colonial peoples is an eloquent testimony to the fact that the present era is an era of struggle, an era of revolutionary storms.

In the flames of the struggle many countries have won independence casting aside colonial rule. Today only 2.8 per cent of the world population still remain under the colonial yoke.

No more is to be seen a safe haven for imperialism; the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution in the colonial countries has become a mighty reserve of socialism.

Yet, the imperialists are desperate in their attempts to maintain colonies.

The U.S. imperialists are overtly and covertly suppressing the national-liberation struggles in all parts of the world. They have penetrated into colonies and underdeveloped countries to commit exploitation and plunder, and they are trying to replace the old colonialists, driving out the latter. Therefore, U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of all peoples who are struggling for national independence and freedom. For this reason the peoples of Afro-Asian and Latin American countries are directing the spearhead of their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle to U.S. imperialism.

The national-liberation struggles of the colonial peoples mounting in all parts of the world are driving the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists into their inevitable doom. But the imperialists will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. Only struggle, uncompromising struggle—armed struggle included—will win the colonial peoples liberty and independence.

The national-liberation struggles of the colonial peoples which enjoy powerful support of the peoples of the mighty socialist camp whose strength keeps growing as days go by and of the peace-loving people of the world, will surely wipe imperialism and colonialism off the surface of the earth and will win the ultimate victory.

THE Indonesian women delegation which arrived in Kôrea on July 22nd at the friendly invitation of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea is requested by the Korean Foreign Languages Publishing House to write its impressions of the country. We will do this with great pleasure because we regard it as an honour.

We are also longing to express our sincere feelings of gratitude to the women of Korea, the people of Korea, the Workers' Party of Korea and its leadership, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for making the opportunity possible for us to visit this country.

Our impressions are crowding our hearts with many feelings.

Feelings of admiration for the courage of the Korean women! Although womanly and gentle they have struggled alongside men against feudalism and Japanese colonialism. With guns in their hands they have fought and defeated the U.S. imperialists in their country without losing their dignity as women.

We are proud of the Korean people who are achieving splendid results in building socialism under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and its People's Government.

For all members of our delegation this is the first time to visit Korea. Up to now we knew Korea only by reading publica-



Rostrum of the Pyongyang City Women's Mass Rally Welcoming the Indonesian Women's Delegation

Impressions on Korea

MUDIKDIO

Vice-Chairman of the Women's Movement of Indonesia

tions and listening to what the people who had been to Korea told us. The time we most heard about Korea was when your country was invaded by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Indonesian people were very shocked and angry when they learned about the cruel bombing of old men and women and innocent children, about the destroying of peaceful towns and villages, about burning factories and levelling buildings to the ground.

The Indonesian people sent protests to the U.S. Embassy.

We have come to Korea with the picture of Korea under U.S. imperialist aggression still in our minds, although we knew and were told that the postwar years had somewhat changed Korea. But what we saw is that the Government and people have attained achievements and rehabilitated the losses and laid down the foundation of socialist construction.

When we put our foot on Ko-

rean soil at Pyongyang airport, the first impression we got was the similarity in the nature of Korea and Indonesia. The same plants and trees, the rice fields so familiar to us, all green and glittering in the sunshine, didn't make us feel as strangers, but made us feel at home.

Indeed, in many cases the Korean people and the Indonesian people have common problems. They suffered from being colonized by foreign countries like so many other Asian, African and Latin American countries. Our two countries were backward and were sources of raw materials and cheap labour and markets for the imperialists.

But the historical development of Korea is different from that of Indonesia. Indonesia, after obtaining national independence in August 1945, still had to struggle for the abolishment of the remnants of feudalism, capitalism and eliminate all influences of imperialism to build a sound national economy. Then there are many other Asian, African and Latin American countries still under colonialist oppression and exploitation. But Korea has been completely changed into a prosperous, robust country. Its very Nature has changed into a socialist country, and it is marching forward towards consolidation.

A foundation for industrialization, heavy as well as light industries, has been laid.

Blast furnaces, where all sorts

of minerals are melted, proudly stand everywhere in the country. Machine-building factories have arisen from ashes and ruins. We have visited among others the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory, one of the biggest of its kind in the country. It produces machines of almost all kinds for textile, metal, electric, chemical, vinalon, and fertilizer factories. We have seen the 3,000-ton press and the 3-metre turning lathe which made such deep impressions on us. Ryongsung factory is not the only such one in Korea, there are many of its kind throughout the country to meet the need for machines for mechanization.

The fertilizer factory which is of great importance for agricultural production is turning out fertilizer not only sufficient for Korea, but also for export to other countries.

Korean industry nowadays has reached such a height that it is exporting machines to other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Vietnam.

Light industry is simultaneously growing to meet the need of the people for foodstuffs, clothing, and other necessary items. Canning and textile factories are growing very fast.

The vinalon factory is an example of the great creative power of the workers. In the past vinalon was not known, therefore it was not an easy task for the workers to build the vinalon

factory. But in the spirit of emulation drive in performing greater labour exploits and enlarging production on all fields, work on the factory was started in 1960. It was finished in 1961 in only one year. In the near future the factory will have a yearly production of 20,000 tons of vinalon.

Vinalon, one of the most modern chemical products in the world, is used for clothing purposes and it will replace cotton. By using vinalon big areas of land, otherwise used for cotton plants, can be saved.

We are astonished by the achievements the Korean people scored in the agricultural field, after visiting one of the big co-operative farms.

The need and superiority of cooperation have been fully realized by the peasants, and their confidence becomes stronger by the implementation of irrigation, electrification and mechanization in the countryside which have already proved its fruitfulness.

We have seen magnificent irrigation projects, pumping stations lifting water from low areas to the hills. In this way hundreds of thousands of hectares of land are added to the arable land and are planted with apple and peach trees. Bare and sterile hills have been turned into green sprouting orchards, promising rich harvest within two or three years. These same hills were of no use for the people during the time of feudalism

and Japanese colonial oppression.

Mechanization of agriculture is saving manpower and draught animals. And the workday is shortened to raise the cultural level of the peasants.

Each cooperative farm has also nurseries, kindergartens to relieve the working mothers from minor troubles. Then there are primary, middle and technical schools.

All welfare institutions—they may be very simple but very practical—are set up even in the small community that we visited. We saw the peasant women enjoy themselves singing and dancing during a break in their work.

They also set up study groups to learn and enrich themselves with technical knowledge. They are learning how to drive a tractor, how to handle a water pump.

Many peasant women head the cooperative farms, and there are many labour heroines.

In the past education was only for a few people, but today the government is paying deep attention to this. Schools are going up everywhere like mushrooms after rain. They are educating children in an overall way for the harmonious and sound growth of body and mind in the communist spirit.

How could under such circumstances the Korean people feel otherwise than being secured, wealthy and happy? In the past

under feudalism, colonialism and imperialism all this never and did not happen to them.

Only after liberation the people's life became abundant in foodstuffs, fabrics and houses. Their houses are no more of clay and grass roof, and the people are sending their children to school. And all these achievements are the results of the past ten years' time of the history of upbuilding socialism, under which the government has served the interests of the people, the Party implemented the correct lines of Marxism-Leninism, the people are rallying around the Party, and they are working with confidence, love and honour for a yet brighter future.

But how is the situation in the southern part of Korea at present?

We have visited Panmunjom, the place known to the whole world. It was here that the signing of the armistice in the Korean war took place. It is explained to us how the signing was done, and how long the talks lasted. We have learnt of facts. We were shown weapons and other materials. We also saw many photos on crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists during the three years of their aggression and the 38th parallel which is now used by the imperialists for dividing the people of Korea. The 38th parallel is necessary for the U.S. imperialists to hide their crimes in the South, intensify oppression and

exploitation of the people and to cover the sufferings and misery they are causing. These are the actual practice of the high-sounding propaganda of "free world and humanity." Ten years have elapsed since the armistice agreement was signed. However, there is no peace yet!

Tension is steadily felt even by the people who are in Panmunjom only for a few hours.

The 38th parallel is used especially as a wall to obstruct the South Korean people from seeing the peaceful construction and socialist upbuilding in the North, the giant factories, ever-growing agricultural production, new houses for the workers and peasants, the ever-improving quality of production and the perfecting of work method. The U.S. imperialists are most fearful of the fact that the North Korean people live happily. They are afraid that, when the South Korean people know about these facts, they will revolt and the U.S. imperialist oppression and exploitation in South Korea will be known to the whole world.

The struggle of the oppressed peoples, oppressed nations and all peace-loving people the world over for national independence, democratic freedom, lasting peace, against colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, can never be defeated by the imperialists. Enslavement will never be a lasting one.

On the contrary, the people with their united force have

always won since they fought for justice. The whole Korean people have one firm will and one task: to free the southern part from the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and realize the peaceful unification of the country. The Indonesian people, who in the past experienced unlawful occupation of West Irian, a part of our fatherland, by the Dutch colonialists for 13 years, are convinced that the aspirations of the Ko-

rean people are just!

The just struggle of the Korean people will always be supported by peoples the world over, particularly by the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples.

Owing to the heroic traditional struggle of the Korean people and the courage of Korean women, there can be no 38th parallel which can hamper their victory. No big walls and giant

rocks of the U.S. imperialists can check the people's march.

All obstacles will be blown away by the immense force of the Korean people in carrying out their fight to the end.

The Korean people under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, supported by all peace-loving peoples of the whole world, will win victory and a united Korea will be established.

KOREA'S UNIQUE PLANT "KEUMGANG CHORONG"

A rare plant is growing on Mt. Keumgang (Diamond Mountain), Korea's renowned mountain, in Kangwon Province, a plant called Keumgang Chorong (Diamond Lantern).

The plant is also named because its big, long purple-green flowers are in lantern-shape and the flower was first discovered in Mt. Keumgang in 1909.

Now, this plant is classified as a protected plant.

A perennial herb, the Keumgang Lantern spreads thick roots and its young stems and leaves are a little furred. But the fur gradually disappears as the plant grows up. At first, its leaves are of oval shape, eventually turning into acuminate ones with lacerated edges.

The axil is usually in reddish-purple, and, generally, three to five leaves cluster on the top of the stem. Among them shoots out a long flower stem and atop hang a few large purple-green lantern-

shaped flowers with long petals.

The flowers are sometimes in white, too.

This plant blooms mainly in August and September, the flowers are very beautiful and enduring. For this reason, the Diamond Lantern is admired greatly.

Hitherto it was believed that this flower grew only on Mt. Keumgang. But, recently varieties of this plant were found in other areas of Kangwon Province and many regions of South Pyongan Province. These new discoveries are somewhat different from those growing on Mt. Keumgang, however.

To start with, on Mt. Keumgang this flower grows 600-800 metres above sea level, and is large in general, the height of the plant reaching 50-70 cm. In other localities it is to be found 900-1,000 metres above sea level, and is somewhat smaller. And its height does not exceed 30-50 cm.

SPORTS NEWS

The Second D.P.R.K. Athletic Meet

The Second National Athletic Meet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was opened in mid-August to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. It lasted about one month.

The recent meet was one of the athletic tournaments on a nation-wide scale, to be held twice every five years in our country.

On the programme of the meet were many events including ball games, track-and-field events, sea sports events, national games, etc.

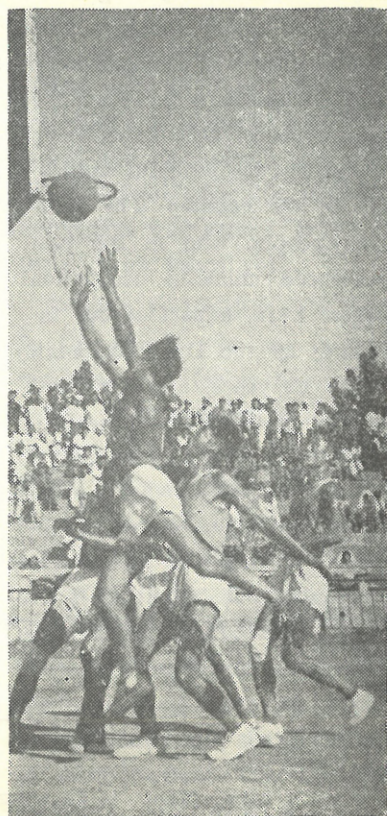
The athletic meet was participated in by more than 5,000 sportsmen of provincial champions teams, provincial sports training course teams and central champions teams. Among

them were many new athletes selected from among factory workers and students of our country. Regional contests preceded the athletic meet, at which league matches and finals were played among the winners of the regional contests.

At the athletic meet, national records were broken in 38 events in a total number of 49.

At the closing ceremony held on September 15, letters of commendation from the Prime Minister of the Cabinet were awarded to 42 best teams.

→
Basketball match between the February 8 team and the Swallow team



Stamps of Korea

INSECTS

Recently the Korean Stamp Publishing Office has issued a new set of 4 stamps on insects.

Stamp 1, 5 jun, *Cyprotoclytus capra* Germer. This beetle is 15 mm. long, and its body is in

black with several yellowish stripes on the back. This species is found in limited areas of the country.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, *Cicindela chinensis* Degeer. Known as the nicest among the beetle family, it is found in all parts of the country.

Stamp 3, 10 jun, *Purpuricenus lituratus* Ganglbauer. The

body is in bright red with dots resembling head-pieces. It is a special species of Korea.

Stamp 4, 10 jun, *Agapanthia pillicoris* Fabricius. The lustrous, handsome body is in blue black. Its 12-jointed long feelers, longer than its body, are special features of this species.

Each of these stamps measures 27×31 mm. Offset. Perf.



①



②



③



④



Oil painting "A Holiday Celebration in a Thick Forest" by Sin Doo Sik

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ART WORKS BY AMATEURS

Oil painting "A Couple" by Choi Moo Yung



